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AMERICANS OPEN 'LABORATORY' OF AMITY IN MEXICO

Begin Study of Republic as 'Experiment in International Understanding'

CONTACT WITH PEOPLE IS FEATURE OF PLAN

History, Economics, Art and Politics Examined Under Mexican Teachers

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

MEXICO CITY.—For the fourth consecutive year one of the most unusual "experiments in international understanding" has gotten under way here.

Sponsored by the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America, a group of American citizens for the past three years have assembled here during the month of July for an intensive co-operative study of Mexican affairs and a close-up view of individuals and conditions.

This "laboratory of friendship" takes the form of a seminar under the general direction of Hubert C. Herling, originator of the project and executive director of the cultural relations committee.

This year the seminar numbers almost 100 men and women from all sections of the United States. Among them are educators, authors, editors, reporters, clergymen representing various creeds, and businessmen.

The sessions will continue for three weeks, with lectures in the morning and evening and round-table discussions and inquiries during the afternoon.

To visit historic places. In addition trips have been arranged for the party to Cuernavaca, Puebla, Cholula and San Juan Teotihuacan. All these places are steeped in Mexican history, and, in addition, will afford the visitors an opportunity of observing rural conditions in Mexico.

Participating in the seminar are lecturers and guides are a group of outstanding Mexican leaders, authorities and officials.

Among them are Moises Saenz, Undersecretary of the National Department of Education, who is bringing schooling to the Indian masses has been hailed as one of outstanding accomplishments of the "Revolution"; Daniel Cosío Villegas, an authority on "The Mexican Revolution"; Prof. Rafael Ramirez and Prof. Antonio Castro Leal, leading educators; Miguel Mendizábal, historian; Dr. Jose Zoraya, sociologist; Manuel Gomez Morin, president of the Banco de Mexico; Vincente Lombardo Toledano, one of the leaders in the labor movement; and Salvador Urbina, Justice of the Peace.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Premier Leads Denmark to Actual Disarmament



TH. STAUNING

Arms Useless for Security, Is Danish View

'Sham Defense' of Small Nations Useless Sacrifice, Says Premier

COPENHAGEN.—Small states are in an entirely different position from the great ones," declared Th. Stauning, the new Prime Minister of Denmark, in a special statement to the Christian Science Monitor on the arms question.

"We cannot," he said, "like the great Powers, create a warlike defense which under certain contingencies can be of real importance as a means of security."

"This is excluded both for physical and financial reasons, and we know that the attempt to protect one's self by the use of arms brings greater misfortune upon the small countries than they are exposed to when armaments have been abandoned."

"If the small countries would follow these lines, moral principles would prohibit any assault on them and they would release and make available more funds for the service of civilization than otherwise would be possible."

"Considerations of this nature guide the present Danish Government, and I can add that it can be done with a light heart, as we know that the armament we have is useless as a means of security in case of war."

"In proportion to the armed great powers, Denmark has no armament fit for war, and what is expended on a sham defense simply means futile sacrifices for the Nation."

"We think that an honest way of acting, based on existing circumstances, is more desirable than an attempt to make one's self and others believe that we can maintain an armed security. And we hope that the peace movement is progressing in such a manner as to justify our views."

"War is a possibility so long as armaments exist. But war is the enemy of civilization and therefore all civilized nations, to get rid of war, must free themselves from armaments."

"For the great states this goal can only be reached by agreement and by the security which mutual disarmament offers."

"We welcome, therefore, every movement which tends to the reduction of armaments and we apply our modest influence to the work of advancing disarmament internationally."

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

P. E. N. Clubs to Wield World Power for Peace and Friendship, British Author Says

By JOHN GALSWORTHY
Speech Delivered at the P. E. N. Clubs' Seventh Congress Banquet in Vienna recently

THIS fair and gracious city has given us a welcome that we shall not forget. Vienna, I think, is the school to which all must come who would learn the art of living. She is the mother of urbanity and the cradle of those good manners which come from good nature and a kindly heart. And, if I may venture to say so, this is a never-dying heritage, quite beyond price, outweighing wealth, ambition and the panoply of power. I bow to Vienna.

As for our fortunate selves, gathered for conference in this city so welcoming and so deeply civilized, we have, I hope, caught something of her spirit. Let me just say: We are approaching the day when the P. E. N. will be established in every country of the world, and I know not how I can speak words that will awaken more echo in your hearts than by stating quite simply my belief that we writers of the P. E. N. are destined to be a power for peace and friendship beyond expectation and even beyond hope. We have been a dream, we have come true. We grow, like a tree, in rain and in sunshine. The birds of the air perch on our branches, singing 42 different songs, without ever misunderstanding each other.

My friends of the P. E. N., let us go forward, confident that we are on the right path, needed by the times we live in, and in our quiet way, helpful to humanity.

ST. PAUL PUTTING RUMANIA SIGNS \$15,000,000 INTO BILL INCREASING IMPROVEMENTS LOCAL AUTONOMY

Transformation Is Being Worked by City's Re-building Program

By TULLY NETTLETON
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Transformation of many kinds is spelled by the \$15,000,000 municipal improvement program which is always the first thing mentioned whenever or wherever you ask what is going on in St. Paul.

The first and most visible transformation is beginning to take place along the south side of Third Street where the brow of the bluff overlooks the Mississippi River. Here the ground has just been cleared of old buildings—some of them very old, for this was one of the important streets of the pioneer times in St. Paul.

Then there are to be a new court house and city hall, street widening, a long viaduct, school construction, and playground development. The little flurry caused by the disclosure of an attempted Fascist plot has completely passed, and the participants, not a single one of whom is distinguished or an influential person are to be tried by the ordinary civil courts.

The Regency is signing a recommendation bill for fundamental changes in the administrative system replacing extreme centralization with a moderate degree of district and communal self-government, thus constituting an important step forward in the reconstructive activity of the present government.

But another change is taking place, less tangible yet readily discernible, in which the voters' recent authorization of civic expenditures is one thing, though not the only factor. This consists of what is declared to be a more optimistic attitude on the part of St. Paul business men than has existed in many years.

Jobs, manufacturers, financiers and rail executives have expressed within the last year or two a renewed confidence in the future of the city.

The municipal construction involved is only part of a snowball that has started rolling. To this there is now to be added a \$15,000,000 office building near the capitol, a \$2,500,000 22-story building, including new shops for the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway and other structures which are estimated to amount to an investment of \$35,000,000 within the next three years.

"You cannot pour that much money into a city without feeling the effects of it commercially," say business men. It is an example on a municipal scale of the using of needed funds.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Great Britain Asks Russia to Send Trade Envoy

LONDON (AP)—Russia has been invited by Great Britain to send a representative here to discuss the resumption of trade and commercial relations. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons, July 15. The invitation was sent through the Norwegian Government.

STIMSON DENIES TARIFF REPRISAL IS THREATENED

Latest Trade Figures Show Vast Interests at Stake in Imports and Exports

WASHINGTON.—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, has issued a statement to the effect that "both the Canadian and British governments have been scrupulously correct and careful in all matters concerning the American tariff and its revision by Congress. They have avoided anything in the nature of provocation. No threat of retaliation has been made."

Walter F. George (D.), Senator from Georgia, said "nations have been brought so close together that the effect of a public act in the United States unavoidably results in the shaping of opinion in other countries in the nature of a reflex action."

Concerning American interests in foreign trade, the latest figures from the Department of Commerce show a total value of exports to all countries for the five months ended in May of this year to have been \$2,330,441,316.

The United Kingdom paid \$349,478,861 and Canada \$21,303,683 for purchases from the United States. France is credited with having spent \$107,989,054 for American goods, and Germany \$150,438,795.

Next to these countries Japan is the most profitable customer of the United States, spending in that time for American goods well over \$100,000,000.

United States imports for the first nine months of 1929 totaled \$1,932,953,267, which it is observed, leaves the United States with a comfortable trade balance. As Canada was the best customer of the United States, so Americans bought more from Canada than from any other country, but only about half as much as they sold her.

Largest imports were: Canada, \$203,681,600; Japan, \$169,248,210; United Kingdom, \$144,197,080; British Malaya, \$117,440,651; Cuba, \$107,513,819; Germany, \$106,663,052.

Political Controversy Over Tariff Continues

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Republican-Democratic controversy on the tariff continued, Guy D. Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia, and Joseph J. Mansfield (D.), Representative from New York, were heard.

Both men agreed that the tariff is a matter of great importance to the country, and that it should be handled with care and wisdom.

CHURCHMEN BACK PEACE IN MEXICO

Religious Liberty League Ends Armed Revolt

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The National League for the Defense of Religious Liberty, long alleged to have supported the so-called "Cristero" rebellion, in a manifesto to the Nation admits it has supported the movement and declares the time has come to lay down arms and adopt other means of "restoring the rights of the church."

Instead of continued warfare, it calls for a national referendum to determine the will of the people in regard to laws governing religious activities. Jose Tello, secretary of the league, issued the manifesto.

The manifesto says that although the Mexican Episcopate nor the Vatican had anything to do with the armed movement, the league would respect the decision of the Vatican and abide by the agreement made between church and state.

Attempt of Franco-Polish Fliers to Span Atlantic Comes to an End

Marshal Pilsudski Plane in Fatal Crash on Island of Azores, Dieudonne Coste Returns to France—Heavy Winds Impede Airmen

Both the Polish and the French planes that hopped off July 13 for an east-west transatlantic flight, according to Associated Press dispatches, gave up the attempt the following day after a long struggle with adverse winds, the Polish plane, Marshal Pilsudski, landing in a fatal crash on the Island of Graciosa in the Azores, the French plane, Question Mark, turning back to France and landing safely at Villacoublay.

Maj. Ludwik Idzikowski, pilot of the Polish plane, was fatally injured. Capt. Dieudonne Coste, pilot of the French plane, and his companion, M. Bellonte, declared they had given up the struggle owing to excessive consumption of gasoline in battling the strong westerly wind.

HORTA, Azores (AP)—The attempted transatlantic flight of the Polish airplane Marshal Pilsudski ended abruptly on the Island of Graciosa, Maj. Ludwik Idzikowski, who had spent two years in preparation for the flight, was killed. Maj. Casimir Kubala, his companion, was seriously injured.

An eye witness to the end of the flight said that the airplane suddenly rolled as the pilot attempted to gain the largest field on the island, where he hoped to find a haven after a long struggle with adverse winds under the handicap of a faulty motor.

Major Kubala dropped from the plane as it neared the ground. The plane crashed and there followed an explosion in which Major Idzikowski was fatally injured.

Taking off from Le Bourget airport near Paris at daybreak on July 13, the Polish plane had begun what appeared as a race with friendly French rivals. The Polish fliers' radio told of engine trouble and of constant struggle with the gales. The Marshal Pilsudski was a land plane and their chief hope lay in reaching the football grounds at Horta which had been made into an improvised landing field.

The Polish warship Iskra has left here to go to Graciosa to give what assistance it can to Major Kubala.

VILLACOUBLAY, France (AP)—Capt. Dieudonne Coste, France's premier aviator, returned to his homeland July 14, landing here at 9:27 a. m. (3:27 a. m. eastern standard time), after a brave but futile attempt to span the Atlantic to New York.

The pilot had been through nearly 28 hours' battle with the elements aloft, during which time he was not able to take his hands from his plane's controls for a single second.

A stone-wall westerly wind which he met just west of the Azores, causing an excessive consumption of fuel, was the main reason for his failure.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

CHINA GIVEN THREE DAYS TO FREE RAILWAY

Soviet Ultimatum Warns Nanking to Annul Action on Eastern Line

RUSSO-MANCHURIAN FRONTIER CLOSED

Moscow Is Reported Sending Plenipotentiary to Negotiate Settlement

An ultimatum sent to the Chinese Nationalist Government by Soviet Russia gives the former three days in which to "annul its arbitrary action" in forcibly taking possession of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The note is viewed with much concern in London, where it is thought probable that Japan may become involved in the quarrel.

Tokyo reports tell of Soviet troops moving eastward from Siberia to the railway. Meanwhile intense excitement is reported in Moscow. Railway traffic across the Manchuria-Russian border is stated to have been stopped.

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW.—The three-day ultimatum which the acting Foreign Commissar, Leo Karakhan, has handed the Chinese chargé d'affaires, Hsu Wei-hun, emphasizes the extremely grave view taken here regarding the situation created by the Manchurian authorities' seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway, accompanied by the arrest and expulsion of a large number of Soviet citizens.

The note makes the following three demands to the Chinese Government: First—To convene immediately a conference to regulate all questions connected with the railroad; Second—Chinese authorities should immediately annul all arbitrary actions in relation to the railroad; Third—All arrested Soviet citizens shall be immediately freed and Chinese authorities shall terminate all persecutions and repression applied to Soviet citizens and institutions.

Warned of "Grave Consequences" The significance of the note lies largely in the two concluding sentences. "The Soviet Government proposes that the Mukden Government and the National Government of the Chinese Government should seriously consider those grave consequences which declaration of this proposal of the Soviet Government will have." The Soviet Government states it will await the answer of the Chinese Government to the above-mentioned proposal three days, and warns that in the event of nonrecept of a satisfactory answer it will be obliged to apply other means for the defense of the legal rights of the Soviet Union.

The note as a whole is worded temperately, being largely devoted to an explanation of the situation.

Serbianization Is Charged by Bulgarians

They Demand International Inquiry Into Alleged Serb Attacks and Mistreatment

SOFIA.—Although foreign powers recently have shown special interest in Bulgaria-Serbian relations, counseling moderation, and though a friendly conference has just taken place here between Andrej Ljapchev, the Bulgarian Premier, and Leuba Neshtich, the Yugoslav Minister to Bulgaria, followed by Bulgaria's more conciliatory tone, the prospects are not favorable for any fundamental improvement in the relations between the two states.

Bulgaria complains of Serbianization and charges mistreatment of more than 500,000 alleged Bulgarians in Serbia who have no Bulgarian schools and are not allowed to call themselves Bulgarians. The Serbs, on the other hand, complain of the subversive activity of Macedonian revolutionists residing in Bulgaria. These are considered very vital questions by both nations. The situation is aggravated by the alleged murder by Serbs of nearly a score of Bulgarians living on the border within the last two months.

The Serbs are also displeased by the Bulgarian annexation of A. Radoslavov, former Premier, who led Bulgaria into war against them. Unfortunately also, according to a dispatch published in the Bucharest Daily Adevarul, a Bulgarian peasant has just been killed by Rumanian colonists at Dobroudja. These colonists, brought from Macedonia to Dobroudja and placed in Bulgarian fields, have caused worry and strained the situation. Bulgaria insistently requests international inquiry into these attacks upon its minorities.

KELLOGG PEACE PACT WILL BE PROCLAIMED IN CAPITAL, JULY 24

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Herbert Hoover has authorized the arrangement of a ceremony to proclaim the general pact for the renunciation of war at the White House, July 24.

The ambassadors and ministers in Washington whose nations have signed or adhered to the pact have been invited. Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, whose name the pact bears, has accepted an invitation to attend.

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LATIN AMERICA
SAID TO LEAD
IN ARBITRATIONLess Bound, Avers Professor
McBride, by Tradition in
Settling Disputes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Latin America probably has done more than any other section of the world to settle its differences by arbitration and by following peaceful means of adjusting international difficulties. It was declared in an interview by Prof. George McBride of the University of California at Los Angeles, Dr. McBride, who will leave for South America in August to study some phases of the economic geography of Chile, with headquarters in Santiago, has been appointed visiting professor of international relations to leading universities of South America.

"We hear a good deal in this country about the differences of the countries of South America, but the truth is that they have been actual arbiters in settling their difficulties," declared the professor. "South America has forced ahead of Europe in this respect because it is less bound by tradition or by traditional methods of settling disputes."

The Carnegie Endowment, Dr. McBride explained, has as part of its program the appointing of American educators as visiting professors in different parts of the world for the purpose, largely, of forming acquaintanceships among the educators of other countries.

Dr. McBride will remain in South America for a year, taking with him Mrs. McBride and their younger son, Merle, a high school boy who has not seen his native city of Santiago since he was a small child.

Dr. McBride will lecture at universities on subjects of human geography as it is related to international affairs. Some of the universities where he will give his series of talks are Universidad de Chile, at Santiago; Universidad Mayor de San Marcos, Lima; Universidad Nacional, at Buenos Aires; Universidad de Montevideo, at Montevideo, and Universidad do Rio de Janeiro.

LAW MERGING OREGON
SCHOOL BOARDS VALID

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—By unanimous ruling the Supreme Court of Oregon has declared constitutional a new law which provides for a single board of education to control the

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three state normal schools, the Oregon State Agricultural College and the University of Oregon. This eliminates the existing boards of regents for each institution.

Confession that the law, by giving the board control of educational funds for higher institutions of learning, was a new tax measure, was denied by the Supreme Court. The board was formed to handle funds for each institution.

Plan Unionizing
of Textile MillsLabor and Civic Organizations
Discuss Program Affecting
300,000 Workers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RYE, N. Y.—A program for organizing 300,000 textile workers in South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama was discussed at a recent conference held by the United Textile Workers of America on the estate of Mrs. Daniel O'Day, vice-chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

Representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the Women's Trade Union League, the League for Industrial Democracy, the Emergency Strike Committee, the Workers' Education Bureau, and other organizations attended the meeting. The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America was unofficially represented.

The first efforts of the unions will be directed toward organization of workers in 100 of the biggest textile mills in the South where conflicts have been in progress for many months, it is announced.

Mrs. O'Day, a native of Georgia, was elected temporary chairman of a national committee of 1000 to be composed of representatives of labor, civic and church organizations, as well as prominent persons.

Parks on Border
Once Ocean BedLand of Unspoiled Wilderness
in Montana and Alberta
Serves Tourists Well

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLACIER PARK, Mont.—The increasing number of vacationists in the "Land of Shining Mountains," in the great international playground of Glacier and Waterton Lakes National Parks in northwestern Montana and southern Alberta, along the Great Northern railway, find it hard to realize that this land of parks and streams, forests and gem-like lakes was once the bed of an ocean.

East of the continental divide precipices of immense height and a wild, extraordinarily diversified country is to be found, while on the west the country falls away gradually; the lakes are lying and slender and superbly forested.

The region is an unspoiled wilderness, and yet, within these mountains, modern-stopping place serve not only as centers from which the lakes may be explored in section, but as focal points for an attractive social life.

At each of the principal scenic centers in both parks there are comfortable hotels under one management, linked into a chain by motor highways, launch routes on the lakes and easy trails over the mountain passes.

Astronomers Plan
Ahead for EclipseGet Ready for Observance of
Total Solar Obscuration in
California in 1930

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

BERKELEY, Calif.—Elaborate plans are being made almost a year in advance for observing a total eclipse of the sun, which will occur in northern California and northwestern Nevada on April 28, 1930, the University of California has announced.

Representatives of Lick Observatory are already searching for the most advantageous place for the observation, with indications being that it will be found somewhere in the mountains of Sierra or Plumas County, where the air is clear and rare.

The path of the total eclipse will extend from 240 miles in the Pacific Ocean about 240 miles south of San Francisco to a point near Butte, Mont., in a strip less than a mile wide. A nearly total eclipse will be seen in San Francisco.

Texas Judge Proud
of County's RecordJeff Davis Grand Jury Out 10
Minutes—No True Bills Mar
30-Year Clean Slate

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT DAVIS, Tex.—Because a grand jury in district court here transacted its business in 10 minutes without returning an indictment, some striking facts came out, one being that no indictment has been returned against an American citizen in Jeff Davis County in 30 years. Another was that no American person born in this county has ever been confined in the county's jail.

In connection with this district judge, C. R. Sutton, who is judge for eight counties in far West Texas, said: "I find that these eight counties, by actual facts and records, are the most law-abiding counties in Texas. And Jeff Davis County heads the list for lack of crime. It is my conviction that this section of Texas is the most law-abiding region in the United States."

COLLEGE CALLS
NOTED ARBITER
AMONG NATIONSEarlham Quaker Institution
Elects Dr. William Cullen
Dennis, President

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Ind.—Earlham College, a Quaker institution here, has turned to the field of international jurisprudence for its next president.

Dr. William Cullen Dennis of Washington, D. C., who has served his country as counselor and agent in a number of important arbitration cases, will assume the presidency in September. He is of Quaker ancestry, and by tradition and training cherishes the ideals of international amity, interracial friendship and unselfish service which have characterized the consciousness of his denomination since the days of George Fox. His father, Dr. David Worth Dennis, was head of the biology department of Earlham for many years. Dr. Dennis was graduated from Earlham, and with advanced professional degrees from Harvard University was a member successively of the faculties in the law departments of the University of Illinois, Stanford University, Columbia University and George Washington University.

He was agent for the United States in the arbitration of Venezuela before the International Tribunal at The Hague in 1910-1911; secretary to Chief Justice White, sole arbitrator in the Costa Rica-Panama arbitration; agent for the United States in the arbitration with Norway at The Hague in 1921-1922; he was counsel for the American Government on the British-American claims commission at London; general legal adviser to the American members of the plebiscitary and boundary commission having to do with the Tacna-Arica arbitration between Peru and Chile in 1926. From 1917 to 1919 Dr. Dennis was legal adviser to the Chinese Government in Peking.

Dr. Dennis will bring to the administration of the college an outlook that has not been restrained by purely academic considerations but has been shaped by personal contact with and participation in the practical affairs of life at home and abroad.

His connection with international affairs as assistant solicitor in the Department of State and as a representative of the Government in the arbitration of Venezuela before the International Tribunal at The Hague in 1910-1911; secretary to Chief Justice White, sole arbitrator in the Costa Rica-Panama arbitration; agent for the United States in the arbitration with Norway at The Hague in 1921-1922; he was counsel for the American Government on the British-American claims commission at London; general legal adviser to the American members of the plebiscitary and boundary commission having to do with the Tacna-Arica arbitration between Peru and Chile in 1926. From 1917 to 1919 Dr. Dennis was legal adviser to the Chinese Government in Peking.

Dry Pledge Urged
for Taxi-DriversBoston Women Want Total
Abstinence Made License
Condition

Total abstinence as a condition for receiving a taxi operator's license in Massachusetts is the proposal submitted to the Highway Safety Committee by a group of Boston women.

Citing the action of Toronto in requiring a signed pledge from taxi drivers not to drink, Mrs. J. J. Coolidge, chairman of the Law Enforcement Committee, recommended similar action in Massachusetts in the interest of public safety.

It is understood that companies operating taxis in Boston employ only drivers who are total abstainers. The proposal to make a state wide rule would extend this practice into a requirement, binding on all taxi operators.

Court Orders Car
Service ContinuedSouth Carolina Supreme Court
Assures Columbia of Means
of Transport

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Columbia street-car case, long in the courts, has resulted in the Supreme Court ordering the power company to resume operation of its trolley line.

"The judgment of this court," concludes the opinion, which is by Associate Justice Carter, "is that the petition of the Attorney-General and the petition of the interveners be made and the same is hereby granted and the writ of mandamus issued as prayed for."

Attorney-General Daniel petitioned the court for a mandamus to require the Broad River Power Company and the Columbia Railway, Gas & Electric Company to operate their cars.

The mandamus proceedings were instituted on July 19, 1927, by Attorney-General Daniel. The case was referred by the Supreme Court to L. D. Lide of Marion to referee. He took a large volume of testimony and decided the case in favor of the power company.

LABOR TO HELP TEACH
TENNESSEE WORKERS

NEW YORK (AP)—Thomas F. McMahon, chairman of the executive board of the United Textile Workers of America, has announced that his organization in conjunction with the American Federation of Labor will establish in Elizabethton, Tenn., center of the rayon strike, an educational bureau for workers.

Paul Fuller, director of the workers' educational bureau of the American Federation of Labor, will operate the bureau in co-operation with Miss Nellie Andrews, United Textile Workers' representative there.

'SLOT DEVICES' SEIZURE
ORDERED BY GOVERNORSPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RICHMOND, Va.—Orders to seize all slot machines being operated in South Carolina and to prosecute the operators have been telegraphed to

every sheriff in the Palmetto State by Gov. John G. Rich. Three associate justices of the State Supreme Court signed an order setting aside an injunction under which T. J. Mahon of Charleston and his agents have been operating slot machines since that court held them to be illegal.

Franco-Polish
Atlantic Fliers'
Attempts End

(Continued from Page 1)

of gasoline and slow progress, were the determining factors in his decision to turn back, when he was almost as near to the American Atlantic seaboard as to France.

"We will try again," Captain Coste said, as he stepped from his plane.

Italian Monarch Cables

Felicitations to President

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department has made public a cable from King Victor Emmanuel to President Hoover in connection with the rescue of the airplane Pathfinder to Italy.

"The American aviator has happily alighted on the soil of Italy," the King said, "and I am happy to express to you, Mr. President, the keen pleasure I and the Italian Nation feel in the superb test of the bold American wings."

President Hoover replied as follows: "I wish to thank Your Majesty for your gracious telegram as well as for the cordial reception which the American aviators, Messrs. Williams and Yancey, received from the people of Italy."

OSTIA, Italy (AP)—Capt. Lewis A. Yancey and Roger G. Williams, American transatlantic aviators, accompanied by Gen. Italo Balbo, Undersecretary for Aviation, and Lieutenant Drobiliant have left here in a seaplane for Pisa, from where they were to go to the Palace at San Rocco for luncheon with the King and Queen of Italy.

PENNSYLVANIA COURTS
CLARIFY ELECTION LAW

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The people of this city will be asked to express themselves on the desirability of installing voting machines at the November 5 election instead of at the September primaries.

Three judges of the common pleas court No. 5 held that it was not the intent of the Legislature that the questions should be put at the primaries, although there was some confusion of the two election days in the wording of the law. All counties of Pennsylvania which have agreed to submit the question at primary elections have decided to wait until the general election.

LIBERTY NOW SHINES
WITH BRIGHTER LIGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The torch held high above New York harbor by the Statue of Liberty now shines with a special golden brilliance to honor Light's Golden Jubilee.

From Maj.-Gen. Hanson E. Ely, commanding the Second Corps area, under whose supervision Miss Liberty stands, authority was obtained to install a single incandescent lamp of 1500 watts, half again as powerful as the former center light, and throwing a golden, rather than a white, light. Thirteen 750-watt lamps have replaced others of 500 watts.

CLEAN BILL BELIEVED
GIVEN POWER MERGER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General of New York, completed his report to Governor Roosevelt on the recent merger of power power corporations sponsored by the J. P. Morgan group.

The Attorney-General says that although he has reached an opinion with respect to the merger, he prefers not to announce it until after the Governor has examined the summary of facts and conditions contained in the report.

SMITHSONIAN MUSEUM
ACQUIRES PHOTOGRAPHS

YONKERS, N. Y. (AP)—The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., with the approval of the Department of the Interior, has acquired for the National Government the complete collection of Rudolph Eickemeyer's photographic work, including his medals and diplomas.

Every printing process is represented in the 100 framed pictures in his Park Hill studio. They will be exhibited in perpetuity at the museum in Washington.

FORMER 'KING' EXECUTED

PESHAWAR, India (AP)—Afghan circles here state that Ali Ahmed Khan, prominent Afghan, has been executed for refusing to give allegiance to Ameer Habibullah, who is not king in Kabul. All for a short time ruled as king in Jalalabad in the confusion which followed the abdication of Amanullah Khan.

STIMSON DENIES
TARIFF REPRISAL
IS THREATENED

(Continued from Page 1)

active from Texas, entering the publicity campaign that bobs up intermittently to overshadow the Senate Finance Committee's hearings on the House bill.

Mr. Goff chose the uproar caused by the recently published foreign protests against a large group of the American tariff proposals as a target, declaring the threatened foreign warfare already had "disappeared in thin air."

Mr. Mansfield, in a statement issued through the Democratic National Committee, attacked the proposed 20 per cent boot and shoe duty in its relation to the House rate of 10 per cent on hides while the committee itself described the latter rate as "simply a subterfuge."

Referring to comment on the foreign protests by Pat Harrison, (D.) Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Goff said: "The only importations consisted of women's and children's shoes and these were of 'minor concern.'"

"We manufacture about 450,000,000 pairs of shoes, and the importations are about 1 per cent, usually a little less," he said.

"It is plain to be seen that the real purpose of the shoe tariff is for an excuse to raise the price of shoes, and by placing the tariff wall so high there can be no possible foreign competition."

Argentine Reprisal Urged

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)

Pointing out that Argentina's silence regarding the new American tariffs is merely an official one, and that the rate increases are severely condemned in business circles, the newspaper La Prensa editorially advocated that Argentina in turn should discontinue purchasing products from the United States on the same measure that that country ceases to buy from us.

Chile Sees Blow to Trade

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)

Chile's exports to the United States will receive a severe blow if the tariff increases are approved by the American Congress, the influential newspaper El Mercurio declared editorially.

Five Chilean products, representing 50 per cent of Chile's exports to the United States are scheduled to receive a 50 per cent increase in tariff, the editorial states.

Glass Makers Ask Help

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Adoption of a tariff bill that will give "complete and full protection to both the American industry and the American workman" is requested in a telegram sent to President Hoover, with copies to congressional leaders, by delegates to the 44th-first convention of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, in session here.

New York Plans
Appeal on PiersExpects to Take Refusal of
Army Engineers to Extend
Line Up to Hoover

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following the refusal of army engineers to assent to the lengthening of the pier-line further into the Hudson River, the State of Liberty now shines with a special golden brilliance to honor Light's Golden Jubilee.

The report, signed by James W. Good, Secretary of War, as a result of an investigation made by Maj.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, chief of engineers, was to an extension of the pier-line would add congestion to the already crowded river.

The situation has arisen as a result of several vessels of 1000 feet pro-

jected by various transatlantic lines. Even with the temporary extensions to the present piers the steps of such ships as the *Majestic* protrude into the stream and the need for longer piers is seen in the entry, within three years, of even longer vessels in transatlantic service.

Army engineers held that longer piers would defeat their own purposes through making the river even narrower. They suggested that any extra length be obtained through digging back into the river front.

Hotel Contract
for New North
Station SignedClub Parlors and State Dining
Rooms to Be Included in
\$2,800,000 Building

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In connection with the many celebrations in honor of Thomas A. Edison's development of the first incandescent light, many New Yorkers are recalling incidents of the period beginning in 1882 when Mr. Edison opened the first central station in the heart of the Pearl Street slums.

Homes were lighted for the most part by gas in those "Elegant Eighties." The cluster of globes, the daily evening round with a lighted taper, the lamplighter on the streets, the sputtering arc lights, are still familiar memories to many of us. Hotels still displayed the warning "Don't blow out the gas" in their rooms.

After Mr. Edison had sufficiently perfected his incandescent lamp for commercial purposes in the Menlo Park, N. J., laboratories, he organized the Edison Electric Illuminating Company on Dec. 17, 1883, and prepared to establish a central station in New York City.

He tells the following story of his initial experiences with New York real estate values: "I thought that going down on a slum street near the water front, I could get some pretty cheap property. So I picked out the worst, dilapidated street there was and found I could only get two buildings, each 25 feet front, one 100 feet deep and the other 85 feet deep."

"I found that they wanted \$75,000 for one and \$50,000 for the other. Then I was compelled to change my plans and go upward in the air where real estate was cheap. I cleared out my building entirely to the walls and built my station of structural iron work running it up high."

Those were busy days. The new station was to serve the district between Wall, Nassau, Spence and Ferry Streets, Peck Slip and the East River—about a square mile in all.

Has to Build His Equipment

While the building at 255-257 Pearl Street was being remodeled, the Edison Edison invented to solve them. There was no place to buy electrical machinery or any of the apparatus needed. This was all pioneer work in a new industry. Not only did he design the equipment, but he was forced to manufacture it also. At the same time the business of wiring customers' premises for lamps and meters went on.

In May, 1882, two Jumbo generators, named after P. T. Barnum's popular elephant, were delivered at Pearl Street and assembled on the second floor. Each had a capacity of 1200 lamps.

Proved Meets to Mr. Morgan Monday, Sept. 4, 1882, was the day of the official opening. At 3 p. m. steam was admitted to the engine of one Jumbo, current was generated, turned into the 13 miles of underground conductors—the electric light system was started and a new art introduced to the world. At the end of the first month, the Pearl Street station had 39 customers. By the first year, the number had reached 445. Light was supplied free for three months while the meter system was thoroughly tested. The first bill

'UNTIN' BOWLER SUNK
BY ICE IN LABRADORSPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—The expedition to find a northern air route from Chicago to Berlin came to an end when the 'Untin' Bowler, an amphibian biplane backed by the Chicago Tribune, was carried out to sea in an ice no and sunk near Port Burwell, Labrador.

The ship had been waiting at that harbor for a number of days hoping the weather would clear. The two pilots, Robert H. Gast and Parker O. Cramer, and the Tribune's aviation editor, Robert Wood, were not aboard the ship when it broke from its mooring.

Commercial Uses Found for Cathode
Ray Discovered by Dr. W. J. Coolidge

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—The first commercial use for the famous cathode ray of the Coolidge tube has been found.

Imitation sapphires are unmasked by the ray almost instantly, and so thoroughly that they can be spotted afterward—even in total darkness. The stones, both imitation and real, are exposed for a few seconds to the powerful ray. All the imitations, and all but one kind of genuine stone, glow, as if molten, but as soon as the ray is shut off, the real sapphires lose the artificial glow.

Dr. W. D. Coolidge of the General Electric laboratories, who developed the tube, is seeking rays from still higher power—2,000,000 or 3,000,000 volts.

An unusual kind of photography is possible with the rays. They record some of the invisible, below-the-surface portions of thin tissues laid upon photographic plates. Dr. Coolidge suggests that some structures, neither visible by ordinary light nor by X-ray, might be shown by using the cathode ray.

Edison Tells How Tiny Lamp in Globe
Nullified Old Sign, 'Don't Blow Out Gas'Opened First New York Plant When Lamplighter Still Made
His Rounds, and Arclights Sputtered on Corners of
Streets—Proved to Morgan Meter Was Correct

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

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Safety Hatch Aids
Undersea Rescues

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Demonstrations with a newly invented submarine hatch for use in undersea rescue work have proved successful in tests conducted by Simon Lake's submarine, the Defender, according to Lieut. Commander Palmer H. Dunbar of the naval hospital here, under whose supervision the tests were conducted last week.

The salvage ship Falcon, used in the tests, lowered a pontoon 54 feet to the bottom of Great Salt Pond and the Defender went down to the same level while Frank Crilly, former navy diving expert, left by the hatch and made the connection. The Falcon blew the pontoon and it came to the surface.

Later in the week the Falcon took the pontoon two miles east of the pond and after it was lowered 75 feet the Defender submerged to 45 feet and Crilly went through the hatch and again succeeded in blowing the pontoon. The rough water tests will be made this week.

KING'S CONDITION
CALLED SATISFACTORY

LONDON (AP)—An official bulletin issued at Buckingham Palace states that King George underwent an operation before noon on July 15. The operation, it was indicated, was successfully performed, the condition of the King being satisfactory.

King George was attended by seven doctors. The Prince of Wales, drove over from York House to be present at the Palace.

LEGION RAISES FUND
FOR COMMUNITY NEEDSPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The American Legion is raising a national emergency relief fund to be used in time of community need. Legion members have been asked for voluntary contributions of 10 cents each.

Jordan Marsh Company
BOSTON
for fashion and value

getting ready for
stock taking

beginning Tuesday... a store-wide event... odd lots... broken sizes... seasonable merchandise at
DRAMATICALLY REDUCED PRICES for this final clearance
before stock taking

**WALDORF
RESTAURANT**
226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON
Across the Park

Chicken Soup, Rolls or Crackers	15c
Lamb Stew	25c
Fried Pork Chop, String Beans, Lyonnaise Potatoes, Rolls and Butter	35c
Broiled Lamb Chop	

U. S. SHOULD AID IN WORLD BANK. EDITOR ASSERTS

Georgia Institute Lecturer
Urges Humanitarian View
of Reparations

ATHENS, Ga.—Reparations must be viewed in a broad humanitarian way, with more emphasis upon the study of actual conditions in the affected countries than upon the letter of the Versailles treaty, M. Lechardier told the Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations at the University of Georgia.

What is right and what is wrong must be sought out with a view to finding the best possible solution to one of the thorniest problems that history has ever confronted, stated M. Lechardier, editor of L'Esprit International. A settlement would be expedient if the United States should take a prominent part in administering the future International Bank.

Changes in Farming Cited
Industrialization of American agriculture, the need for a new constitution for Georgia, and the relations of Georgia's rural counties to the State Government also were discussed.

American agriculture is rapidly going on to an industrial basis and is undergoing a revolution as important in its way as the industrial revolution, Dr. Henry G. Knight, chief of the bureau of chemistry and soils, United States Department of Agriculture, said in his address. The Agricultural Marketing Act of Congress and the creation of the Federal Farm Board constitute the first attempt on a national scale to do for the farmer what leaders in other industries have accomplished by large scale organizations, Dr. Knight said.

Use of By-Products Favored
Much promise for the farmers of the South, Dr. Knight continued, lies in the rapid industrialization of farming, with the increasing utilization of by-products and farm wastes. "Lighted conditions in Georgia have made a new constitution imperative," was the opinion of the round-table group discussing the need for a new State Constitution. Inadequate power was given to state officials, speed of the change from agriculture to industry made necessary a new instrument.

River Trade Pact Reached in Austria

Government and Shipping
Company Complete Plans
to Improve Service

VIENNA—After long difficult negotiations provisional agreements have been reached between Austria and the Danube Shipping Company regarding trade on the stretch River within this State's frontiers.

In exchange for State subvention, about \$350,000 annually, Austria will have a seat and vote in the company's directorate, and the company will bind itself to certain conditions, including restoration of pre-war passenger and goods services, reopening of river stations closed on grounds that they are unprofitable, speeding up of goods services, maintenance of present export tariffs, and also grant certain privileges to Austrian shippers regarding rates and service.

Search for Liquor on Steamer Trips

Drastic Order Follows Drunken
Scenes on Lake Erie
Excursion Boat

TOLEDO, O. (AP)—Anticipating that prohibition agents might attempt to padlock the steamer Greyhound, a large Lake Erie excursion steamer, because of recent heavy drinking by passengers, officials of the Red Star Navigation Company announced that hereafter all passengers for "moon-high excursions" must submit to a search for liquor before they board the vessel.

Recently the Greyhound and other passenger boats were denied permission to enter the Windsor (Ont.) harbor after alleged drunken orgies.

The drastic order of the navigation company was preceded by a police raid in which eight persons, including three women, were found on the ship with large quantities of liquor in their possession.

FALL OF THE BASTILLE QUIETLY OBSERVED

PARIS (AP)—Warm weather and the fact that most Paris folk were away in the country prevented any very formal celebrations of July 14, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, a national holiday.

There was the usual street dancing, but the formal military reviews were abandoned and there were only a few ceremonies. The automobile, with its easy access to the beaches and woods, gradually seems doing away with the old-time enthusiastic celebrations of this holiday and for the last few years the occasion has been more and more quiet.

THEATER CHAIN DEAL REPORTED IN WEST

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—The Tribune states that the sale of the Northwest chain of theaters operated by the Finkelstein & Reuben interests to the Public Theaters, Inc., is reported to have been completed at a price of \$10,000,000.

NEW YORKER GIVES PARK TO ENGLISH TOWN

LONDON—Alfreton, in Derbyshire, was the scene of a pleasant cere-

mony over the week-end, when the new £50,000 public recreation park, the gift of Robert Watchorn of New York, was transferred to the custody of the local Primitive Methodist Church. Prof. Hugh Black of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, preaching the dedication sermon.

The park is in memory of Mr. Watchorn's mother. The cottage where Mr. Watchorn was born was on the site now occupied by the church. The gift recalls that he began life as a miner in Alfreton, moving to the United States in 1859.

Loans to Europe Viewed Favorably by Industrialists

Board Studying Trade Position of U. S. Finds No Cause for Apprehension

NEW YORK—The United States is spending practically as much money in Europe as it receives from Europe, according to a survey of the international financial position of the United States, just made public by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The board declares that no apprehension need be felt in regard to possible economic consequences resulting from the extensive loans made by investors in the United States to foreign enterprises. It denies that the United States has constantly been draining its capital supply in order to extend credit to foreigners during the post-war period, and that American foreign trade has been unduly stimulated through foreign loans. The excess of merchandise exports over imports, which has characterized the foreign trade of the United States recently, represents merely normal "quid pro quo business," the board declares.

The excess of American merchandise exports, on the other hand, the board reports, has been largely offset by American tourists' expenditures abroad, payments for shipping and other foreign services and immigrant remittances. International payments of the United States during 1928, the board declares, illustrate how well-balanced the flow of funds has come to be. The United States, the report states, absorbed a net amount of \$1,027,000,000 of foreign securities during the year and received a net amount of \$1,066,000,000 in interest payments, dividends and capital repayment.

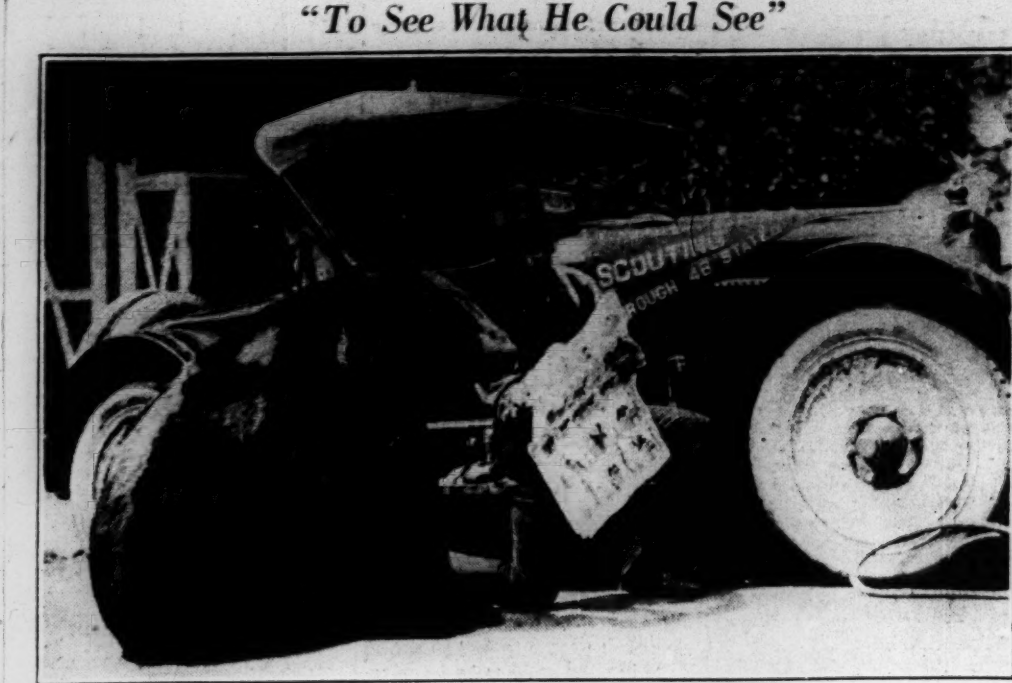
MAIL U. S. ENGINEERS AS BUSINESS ENVOYS

MOSCOW—The conclusion in New York of an agreement between Amtorg and the American textile engineering firm of Lockwood Green, under which the latter agrees to send engineers to supervise the introduction of modern methods in Soviet textile factories, is interpreted here as a sign strengthening Soviet-American business relations. It is expected that this deal will involve increased Soviet purchases of textile machinery in America.

QUEEN MARIE MEETS EX-CROWN PRINCE

BUCHAREST—Certain circles here attach much importance to the meeting at Klagenfurt, Austria, between Queen Marie and the former Crown Prince Carol. The former Premier, Prince Shirey, is also to be present.

Feeling is expressed that the meeting may be inspired by opponents of the National Peasant Government, but official circles regard the reunion as a purely family affair.



House Contests Dwindle to Five From Twice That

Most Prominent Is That Against
Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen
by Florida Man

WASHINGTON—Five contests in the House of Representatives are all that remain of about a dozen that were expected following the November elections. All of these were brought by Republicans against Democrats and are termed "rather important," by William Tyler Page, clerk of the House, who is receiving testimony on them prior to turning it over to the Committee on Elections when the regular session begins.

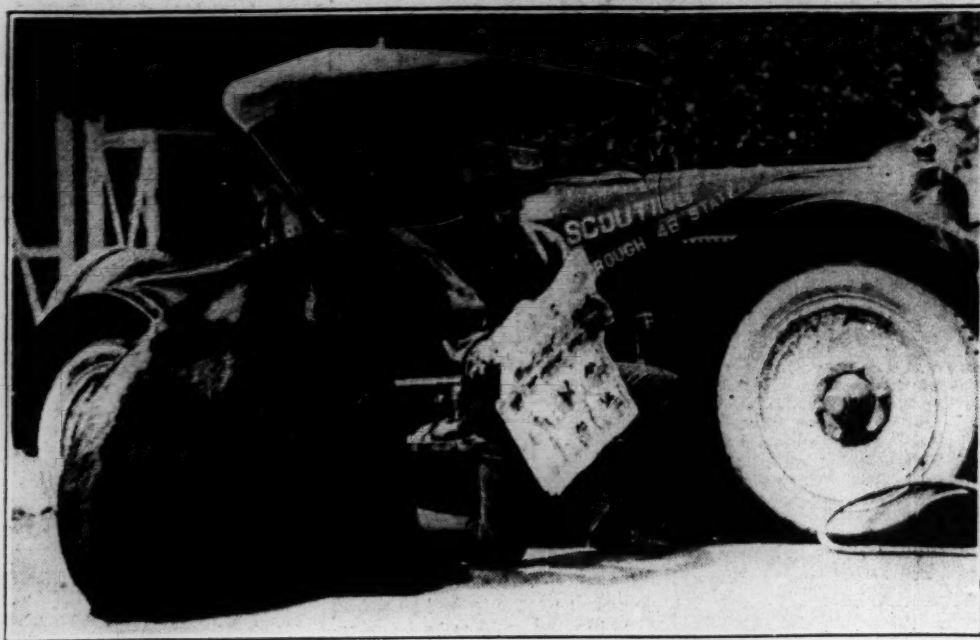
The election of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen of Florida is being contested by William C. Lawson, who contends she lost her citizenship by marrying an English Army officer, Harry Wurzbach, is contesting the seat of Augustus McCloskey of Texas; Ralph E. Udlike, the election of Louis Ludlow of Indiana; H. F. Lawrence, that of Jacob L. Milligan of Missouri; and John Phillip Hill, that of Vincent Palmisano of Maryland.

If any of these five Representatives loses his seat at the regular session his salary for the period he served will not be retracted, but the victorious contestant will receive full back pay because he was legally entitled to the seat. Two men would thus draw the congressional salary of \$10,000 a year from March until the contest was settled. If the contestant loses all he will get will be money for expenses duly vouchered for, while the Representative's salary would continue uninterrupted.

SIR A. YAPP LEAVES Y. M. C. A. COUNCIL

LONDON—At a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association council the resignation was announced of Sir Arthur Yapp, for 49 years closely associated with Y. M. C. A. activities, and since 1912 secretary of the national council of the Y. M. C. A. Sir Arthur will remain in close association with the direction of policy as deputy president, Sir Henry McMahon, president, paid

"To See What He Could See"



Instead of Wandering Over the Familiar Mountain, John Brown Bear Chose to Make His Investigations With the Aid of a Colored Newspaper Supplement, John, a 730-Pound Pet in of the Times and Occasionally Employs Himself as a Hollywood, Goes Unrestrained Most Movie "Extra."

a warm tribute to Sir Arthur's lifelong interest in British youth throughout the world. Remarkable national service was rendered by the Y. M. C. A. during the war, Sir Henry said, mainly due to Sir Arthur Yapp's vision and organizing genius. His direction of the council's activities during the difficult years of reconstruction was no less noteworthy.

Eight Generals' Portraits Sought by Army Academy

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—United States Military Academy authorities announced that they had experienced difficulty in obtaining portraits or photographs of eight of the academy's graduates, although the eight were generals and held important posts during the Civil War.

The academy officials desire to complete a collection of portraits in Memorial Hall, but have been unable to locate likenesses from which the portraits could be copied. The eight generals, all of whom served also in the Mexican War, were: Don Carlos Buell, Samuel R. Curtis, Frederick Steele, William B. Franklin, Nathaniel Lyon, John G. Foster, Darius G. Couch, and Gordon Granger.

Mr. and Mrs. Bear With Cubs Amuse Tourists in Parks

But Campers Must Store Food
at Night to Keep Shaggy
Visitors Out of Tent

LOS ANGELES—Campers and tourists, venturing into the mountain roads of the West this summer are again making the acquaintance of the forest's "oldest settlers"—John Bear, Mrs. Bear and the three young cubs.

Hardly have the snows begun to disappear in the foothills when the bear family emerges from its winter hibernation. The cubs, from six weeks to two months old when they come out into the open, are pudgy, clumsy little things, but capable of amazing haste when their mother orders them to scamper away. If they are black bears, she may send them up a tree, for trees are the great "baby checkroom" of bear-dom.

Black bears may be yellow brown, olive yellow or even mauve, but still belong to the family which a

well-known naturalist characterizes as the "most amusing, ludicrous, the most humane and understandable of wild animals." Somewhat timid in the woods, the bear is far better known by his easily distinguished tracks than by his shaggy fur. In the national parks, because of the protection, they are frequent visitors and are a source of endless delight to the tourists. It is not unusual to meet a bear in the road; he will halt if the car stops, look curiously, and then dash away at the first sound of the horn. At night these bears perplex the camper who must keep food in or near a tent.

All the national parks in the West have their bears. Yosemite Park specializes in the grizzlies, which are less numerous now than they were some years ago. "Yosemite" is the Indian word for the "silvertip," as the grizzly often is called because the ends of his hairs are tipped with gray.

General Gouraud Meets Comrades of Noted Division

Forgathers With Boys of Rainbow
'Outfit' on Eleventh
Anniversary

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Eleven years to the minute after the Fourth French Army, to which the 42nd (Rainbow) Division of the A. E. F. was attached, attacked the massed German lines along the Champagne front, that division, with its French commander, Gen. Henri Gouraud, and the French Ambassador to the United States in attendance, sat down here in its annual convention.

Paul Claudel, French Ambassador, rose to deliver a flag, "a mutilated flag of a wounded nation, a living flag, living symbol of honor, courage and sacrifice."

"Then General Gouraud comes," the Ambassador continued, "to pay back to the Rainbow Division its visit of 10 years ago, not as a commander-in-chief, but as a comrade, to sanction a comradeship which was begun in the Plains of Champagne and at a very uncertain hour between night and dawn, between victory and defeat. At that hour the Rainbow indicated the end of the story."

BRAZIL-CHILE AIR LINE AUTHORIZED

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—Authorization to carry mails between Brazil, Paraguay and Chile has been granted the Compagnia Aeropostal.

Cabinet Away, Aids Do Not Play in Federal Offices at Capital

Wheels of Government Roll on During Summer, Showing Employees' Loyalty—Civilian Award for Distinguished Service Is Proposed

WASHINGTON—"Capital without a Cabinet Officer" is the predicament newspapers find Washington in more than once during the summer. Yet wheels of the executive departments civilian employees in executive service. The absence of 10 men from the city can affect little the "world's largest business," which employs 62,341 civilians in the capital alone.

True, every Government office has its closed desks in summer, but the workers arrange to take their 30 days "annual leave" in stagger shifts that interrupt business as little as possible. Saturday afternoons during four summer months see the Government's door closed and many employees with week-end bags bound for shacks up the Potomac, for cottages on Chesapeake Bay or for automobile jaunts down the Shenandoah Valley. Rock Creek Park, 1654 acres of natural woodland, has proved a boon to many Government workers, and rustic tables there are at a premium on warm Saturdays and Sundays.

Botanists Vie for Honors
Horticulturists and botanists, employed in the Department of Agriculture, are likely to be found working in garden plots on their holiday. Many take their whole vacation in short periods when their gardens need planting or weeding. Takoma Park, a modest suburb lying half in the District and half in Maryland, has become a favorite mecca for the Government's agricultural specialists. There they vie with each other in producing plants to display at their numerous flower shows.

An early morning electric car brings from Baltimore a load of workers who disperse to various departments. They either feel that an 80-mile ride each day is compensated for by the reputed lower cost of living in Baltimore, or they have homes established there before entrance into Government service.

From a body of less than 300 officials at its organization the Federal Government has expanded until lat-

est figures from the Civil Service Commission show 574,808 appointive civilian employees in executive service, making it the largest employer of labor in the world. The Treasury employs almost twice as many persons in Washington as any other department. Postal clerks in every town make the Post Office Department the largest employer in the country. It represents 54.67 of the entire personnel.

Women Gain in Service
Women have been admitted to the federal service in constantly increasing numbers. During the earlier period of the merit system they made up only one-seventh of the classified service, generally occupying clerical or subclerical positions. With the advent of typewriters, card indexes and telephones, the number of women increased rapidly and higher positions are coming more and more into their reach. Nearly 40 per cent of the workers in the District are women, while elsewhere form less than 10 per cent of the government force. It has been proposed that the Government have a decoration corresponding to the Distinguished Service Cross, for civilians in the federal service who have performed exploits heretofore unsung. Several department heads are heartily in favor of such a medal.

Two men at the bureau have extracted from Jerusalem artichokes, a sugar 75 per cent sweeter than cane sugar; two others have perfected dental alloys that may save the American people as much as \$500,000 a year.

Herbert Hoover, when Secretary of Commerce, found that "in a multitude of different activities embracing practically every profession and every trade," employees of his department showed "fidelity, loyalty and ability in public interest of the highest order."

"Their probity and honesty will rank higher than in a similar body of employees in private enterprise," he wrote to the National Federation of Federal Employees.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER PLACE AT NINTH STREET

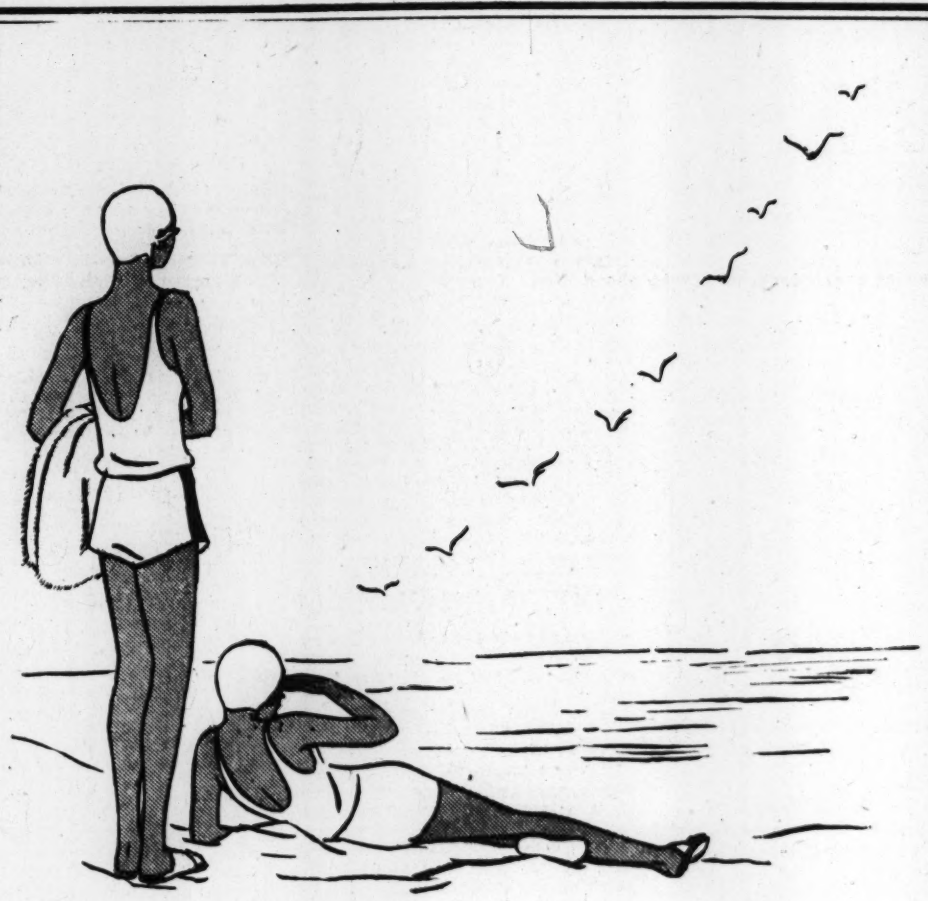
THE ETERNAL ARTS OF THE EAST

JAPANESE GARDEN FIGURES

THE Japanese idea of a garden connotes nearly always water and water creatures . . . if not actually, then what is almost as good, some playful or poetic suggestion of their presence.

To stand about a lily or lotus pool, or among Japanese irises, the bronze figures in this collection would be perfectly delightful. There are bronze turtles, both large and small, looking extremely old and wise. Frogs about to jump, engaging little ducks, and several large and extremely amusing geese, with their necks stretched and their beaks wide open . . . honking but happily inaudible. They are all deliciously and startlingly life-like, and being of bronze can only become more lovely as the metal acquires a green patina in the open air. \$16 to \$125.

WANAMAKER'S—FOURTH GALLERY, NEW BUILDING
John Wanamaker New York
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET



"Sink or Swim"

Our heroines can certainly find the bathing suit of their heart's desire amid the wide array we have assembled.

For the very young miss—there are simple one-piece suits or boyish two-piece models (some sun-backs). Sizes 8 to 12.

\$2.95 to \$8.50

For the junior miss—sun-back suits in a variety of styles and colors (one and two pieces). Sizes 13, 15, 17.

\$3.95 to \$10.50

THE JUNIOR SPORTS SHOP

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S STORE—FOURTH FLOOR

STERN BROTHERS NEW YORK



Summer Sale

SHEER FROCKS

For Little Girls of 2 to 6

1.95 2.95

At Far Less Than Regular Prices

A is for an
Adorable Floral Organdy Frock
Pink, blue, or orchid prints with lace trimmed organdy collar. 2.95

B is for a
Bertha Collar Swiss Frock
In yellow, pink or blue dotted swiss with Irish lace trimmed white collar. 2.95

C is for a
Cool Hand-Smocked Frock
In orchid, blue, green or pink voile with lace edged white collar and cuffs. 1.95

D is for a
Daisy Printed Lawn Frock
In pastel colorings with lace edging. 1.95

SECOND FLOOR

CHINA GIVEN THREE DAYS TO FREE RAILWAY

(Continued from Page 1)

exposition of the illegality of the Chinese action from the standpoint of the Soviet-Chinese Mukden agreement of 1924, which provides machinery for the arbitration and cancellation of possible differences arising during the joint Soviet-Chinese operation of the railroad.

But an ultimatum is an ultimatum, and if the Chinese authorities should ignore Mr. Karakhan's note, as they have disregarded previous milder protests regarding less important incidents, the Soviet Government, it is said, will feel obliged to take further, presumably drastic, action, after the expiration of the three-day time limit.

A somewhat similar situation arose early in 1924 when Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian warlord, arrested the Russian minister, the director of the railroad, Mr. Ivanov. A three-day ultimatum demanding Mr. Ivanov's release proved effective on that occasion and the crisis was smoothed over.

Now the Chinese authorities, having seized the railroad, expelled a large number of Soviet citizens and suppressed the trade union co-operative organizations, have created a much graver situation than existed at the time of Mr. Ivanov's arrest. Whether the present Soviet-Chinese crisis is capable of an amicable solution would seem to depend largely upon how far the Manchurian authorities can postpone their seizure of the railroad, China, it is noted, would scarcely venture to provoke the Soviet Government to employ extreme measures and it is quite possible that the attitude of Tokyo will be an important factor in determining the future course of events.

Excitement in Moscow
An attitude of intense excitement prevailed here July 14, when Russian newspapers first published news of the seizure. Many meetings of workers and employees, held in various factories and offices, adopted a resolution of which the general tenor is: "We don't want to fight, but we are fully capable of defending our legal rights against attack." One such resolution was presented to Mr. Karakhan before the despatch of the note. The Izvestia says editorially, "A reply is not expected until within three days. The Soviet Government will adopt all measures which it may find necessary. Responsibility for the consequences of their decision lies entirely with the Chinese authorities, who have gone beyond all limits of our patience. We once again warn the Chinese provocateurs and aggressors to cease playing with fire."

Dispute Held 'Emimently Capable of Adjustment'

LONDON—Moscow's ultimatum to Nanking requiring "a satisfactory reply" regarding the Chinese seizure of Russia's shortest railway to Vladivostok, within three days, expiring July 16, though described in splash headlines here as "a threat of war," is regarded in informed circles as "emimently capable of adjustment." The railway in dispute is part of the Trans-Siberian Railway, connecting Moscow with Russia's main Far East port, Vladivostok. It traverses Chinese territory, but until the advent of the Soviet Government it was administered by Russians.

Then, after a period of anarchy, it passed into Chinese hands. In 1924, after prolonged disputes, joint Russo-Chinese control was settled by treaty. The system set up by this treaty has now been forcibly overthrown, the

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Chinese claiming the Russians have usurped the management and not carried out the agreement that the management should be composed equally of Chinese and Russians. Dispatches received here from Shanghai state that Moscow is sending a plenipotentiary to discuss the situation. This, it is hoped, means settlement by negotiation. News from Tokyo says that while Japan anticipates a peaceful solution, any infringement of her legitimate interests in Manchuria would be resisted with extreme measures if necessary. These interests are chiefly commercial, but the situation is complicated by the fact that Japan, ever since the Russo-Japanese War, 25 years ago, has been very sensitive about the presence of Russian forces in Manchuria. The Japanese attitude is thus a crucial fact in the situation.

The Daily Telegraph in this connection says: "Perhaps neither the confiscation nor the threats of hostilities has been altogether unifying by the fact that the new Government definitely pacific tendencies has this month been installed at Tokyo."

The Daily News says: "In some quarters (the Japanese) are credited with having no particular objection to China should be taught a sharp, short lesson as to the desirability of faithful execution of treaties."

War Predictions Discounted

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOKYO—Cables reporting predictions of armed conflict in Manchuria between China and Russia are largely discounted in well-informed circles here, which believe that neither Nation actually desires war. China has already secured by Soviet methods what China really seeks—economic control of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Its recovery is not worth the price of war from Moscow's viewpoint, Tokyo thinks. The Government here is still non-committal.

LONDON (AP)—Soviet Russia's ultimatum to China is regarded here as endangering the peace of the Far East and is viewed with considerable concern. The ultimatum is not general. Two or three editorialists held both China and Russia blame-worthy for having both apparently violated the railway agreement. The possibility of Japan becoming involved in the quarrel was regarded with misgiving and the situation was admitted to be full of sinister possibilities.

TOKYO (AP)—The Japanese consul at Manchuria, western terminus of the Chinese Eastern Railway, said in a telegram that Japanese travelers arriving from Siberia reported movements of Red troops in train yards near Karmaksky Junction eastward to Chita and Manchuria. Harbin dispatch to the newspaper Asahi says that international railway traffic across the Manchuria-Soviet border has stopped and that the frontier is in a state of blockade. Red troops were said to be concentrating near the border and activity of Soviet air forces was reported.

Zanzibar Sultan Visits Scotland

He Is Entertained by Corporation and Is Also Received at the University

GLASGOW—Speaking in Glasgow at a luncheon given by the Lord Provost and the Corporation, Seyid Khalifa Bin Harub, Sultan of Zanzibar, who reached here in Arabian said, "I come of a sea-going nation, and my kinsmen, the Arabs of Muscat and Oman, were of the old great navigators and explorers, and sailed the Indian Ocean, if you will pardon my pride, long before they were built in Glasgow. I admit you have outstripped us. As long ago as 1877, on the initiative of that great Scotsman and citizen of Glasgow, Sir William MacKinnon, the firm of Smith, Cockenzie & Co. was founded in Zanzibar and took over the agency of the British India Steam Navigation Company from another Scotsman, Captain Fraser."

He went on to explain how Sir William MacKinnon obtained a concession from his predecessor over certain possessions of the Sultanate, and how, as a result of the success of an expedition and support from the Imperial Government, the British East Africa Company was formed.

The Sultan subsequently paid a visit to the university, where he was received by the principal, Sir Donald Macalister.

WESTMINSTER TO HAVE TECHNICAL SCHOOL

LONDON—For some years there has been a day continuation school in Westminster which has prepared young people for entry into retail trade. The school is now to be renamed the London County Council School of Retail Distribution. The co-operation of the Incorporated Association of Retail Distributors has been secured, and an education committee formed to act as a selection committee for entrants into the trade.

The London County Council have decided that the school shall be converted into a technical institute on the same lines as the other technical institutes maintained by the Council for part-time and evening courses at nominal fees.

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ENGLAND

Japan to Insist on Open Door Policy in Meeting Manchurian Crisis

Spokesman for Railway Controlled by Tokyo Declares Action by China Against Russia Is Viewed With Deep Concern—Military Action by Soviet Unlikely

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The action of the Chinese Nationalist Government in expelling the Russian management of the Chinese Eastern Railway and in taking over the properties of the company in Manchuria is regarded in informed quarters here as having precipitated a serious situation in the Far East and to have effectively cut Moscow off from Vladivostok. T. Go, American representative of the South Manchuria Railway, told a staff correspondent of the Monitor here that Japan was watching the development with utmost concern. "Japan has repeatedly voiced her policy with regard to peace and order in Manchuria," Mr. Go said. "This has a vital bearing upon Japan's national existence and national defense. The Japanese Government is, therefore, vitally interested in the maintenance of peace in these regions."

"There is a fundamental unanimity of opinion throughout Japan that it is absolutely necessary to safeguard the Japanese interests, rights and trade in Manchuria, without which her national economic life would really collapse. If Manchuria were to be hurled into a state of disorder or devastation as other parts of China, the profession of the principle of the open door and equal opportunity would resolve itself into nothing more than mere lip service."

Japan Supports Status Quo
Mr. Go said he had received no advice from his company regarding the situation which has developed in Manchuria. He was confident, however, that no similar action would be attempted by the Chinese Nationalists in connection with the South Manchuria Railway, which is under Japanese management and control. "China knows that any action similar to that she has just effected against Russia would be immediately contested most vigorously by Japan," he said. "I do not anticipate any trouble from the Chinese Nationalists on the Japanese end of the road."

Any steps Japan might take, he declared, would be actuated solely by its interest in maintaining the status quo. He described what he referred to as the process of attrition to which the Nationalist Government has been subjected the Russian management of the Chinese Eastern Railway ever since the Mukden agreement for joint control in 1924. "The Nationalist Government has been attesting its aggressive spirit toward the Russian management ever since that time," Mr. Go continued. "It first took over the schools in North Manchuria, which are financed with railway funds and have been managed by Russians. Then it took over the railway's river steamer fleet. The third action was the seizure of the railway telephone system."

Appeal Not Available
Mr. Go declared that Russia was impotent to act militarily against China in Manchuria and had no court of appeal since she is outside the League of Nations and the Washington Treaty.

The Foreign Policy Association has just issued a bulletin in which it reviews the whole of the Chinese Eastern Railway question, which characterizes as a "bone of contention between Nationalist China and Soviet Russia," and as having been "a constant and important factor affecting the peace of the Far East ever since its inception in 1896." The Foreign Policy Association reviews briefly the history of the railroad and recalls that the interest of the United States in it has been evidenced in voluminous diplomatic correspondence. The Treaty of Portsmouth, making peace between Russia and Japan, gave the South Manchuria branch to Port Arthur to Japan, Russia retaining the remaining stretch of the line.

American Policy Stated
Both of the countries had the right to maintain their own railway guards on their respective lines. During these negotiations, and following them, the bulletin recalls, the policy of the United States was vigorously expressed in notes from the Secretary of State, upholding the principles of the open door and the territorial integrity of China.

The Foreign Policy Association reviews Russia's interpretation of the Chinese Eastern Railway contract. "As a consequence of the World War and the Russian Revolution,"

the bulletin continues, "the Chinese Eastern Railway was badly disorganized and the operation of the road was placed under the supervision of an inter-allied technical board, headed by John F. Stevens, an American railway engineer."

The bulletin says that, since the passing of Chang Tso-lin in June, 1928, "the new Nationalist Government in Nanking has assumed the dominant political position in Manchuria" and that "in expelling the Russian general manager of the railway and all Russian heads of various departments the Nationalist Government is again asserting the influence of China, not only over the way itself, but in the Three Provinces as well."

Americans Open 'Laboratory' of Amity in Mexico
(Continued from Page 1)

The Supreme Court; Salvador Novo, lecturer on Mexican literature; Carlos Chavez, lecturer on native music; and Diego Rivera, famous artist who will talk on Mexican painting. Supplementing the lectures and discussions will be visits to Mexican institutions, such as schools and experimental stations of various kinds, museums, libraries and conferences with Mexican officials, including high officers of the Government.

Wide Scope of Studies
Every phase of historic and modern Mexico is covered by the seminar. Geology, legend, arts and crafts, education, finance, races, history, oil, minerals and agriculture, the church, labor and agrarian questions are scheduled for study and discussion. The purpose is to give mature American students a first-hand understanding and grasp of their southern neighbor to the end that better relations between the two countries can be developed upon a firmer foundation.

The seminar does not propose or attempt to benefit Mexico or the Mexican people directly. It is solely to enlighten intelligent American citizens about a neighbor country, relations with whom have been a problem for a century.

The seminar works both ways. As a result of the visit each summer of a representative group of sympathetic and friendly Americans out-standing Mexicans have increasingly come to know and understand the United States. This year, Señor Saez participated in the proceedings of the convention of the National Education Association. Eventually the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America plans to extend this line of co-operative study further afield, conducting similar gatherings in Central and South America, and in turn encouraging visitors from those regions to come to the United States for first-hand contacts.

Mr. Herring, in opening the seminar, declared that the project has paid large returns in extending a better understanding in the United States of its southern neighbor.

BRITISH AND U. S. STUDENTS DEBATE

'A Serious Effort to Contribute to Peace and Good Will'

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The delegates of 25 colleges of the United States participating with British University students in an Oxford week-end debate upon what Prof. Clyde Eagleton of New York described as "a serious effort on the part of students of youth in the two countries to contribute something material to the advancement of peace and good will."

R. E. W. Joseph, representing Oxford, said: "Disarmament is like a high society entertainment. It needs some courage to be the first to enter. We will not go in alone—we keep on waiting outside the drawing room, while Lady Peace, charming hostess, is waiting to receive us, with Mr. Security beside her."

After leaving Oxford the American party goes to The Hague and to Paris.

The bulletin continues, "the Chinese Eastern railway was badly disorganized and the operation of the road was placed under the supervision of an inter-allied technical board, headed by John F. Stevens, an American railway engineer."

The bulletin says that, since the passing of Chang Tso-lin in June, 1928, "the new Nationalist Government in Nanking has assumed the dominant political position in Manchuria" and that "in expelling the Russian general manager of the railway and all Russian heads of various departments the Nationalist Government is again asserting the influence of China, not only over the way itself, but in the Three Provinces as well."

material to the advancement of peace and good will."

NO MEN TO FLY WITH WOMEN IN FIRST AIR RACE

Amelia Earhart Heads Those Who Made Coming Flight All Feminine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOLEDO, Ohio—Women have won a victory for equal rights in the air in the decision that no male mechanics will be permitted to accompany the women pilots in the national women's air derby to be flown from Clover Field, Santa Monica, Calif., to Cleveland, O., Aug. 18-26, in connection with the national air races.

Herold M. Harter, secretary of the National Exchange Club, under whose auspices the race is being held, announced that a group of women led by Miss Amelia Earhart, transatlantic flier, have won their contention that it should be a strictly woman's race. The women contestants declare they are equal to any emergency on the 2500-mile flight over mountains and deserts. A woman mechanic or passenger may be taken in each plane, but she must never have made a solo flight, and dual controls will not be permitted. It has been announced by Mr. Harter after conferences with Floyd J. Logan, Cleveland, chairman of the National Air Races, and Frank T. Copeland, managing director of the Woman's Air Derby, at Santa Monica, Calif.

All pilots in the women's flight must have at least 100 hours of flying, including 50 hours of cross-country work. Each must have Federal and F. A. I. license and an annual sporting license issued by the commissioners of the National Aeronautical Association of Washington, D. C. Two classes of airplanes will be used, those of 110 horsepower or less and those of 110 to 200 horsepower.

Some of the world's outstanding women fliers are entered in the flight, the first of its kind ever held: Amelia Earhart, Lady Mary Heath, Miss "Bobby" Trout, Ruth Elder, Elinor Smith, Mrs. Louise Thaden, Mrs. Sarah E. Warrender, and others.

The Derby will start from Santa Monica at 4 p. m., Aug. 18, and will probably pass through the following cities: San Bernardino, Calif.; Yuma, Phoenix, and Tucson, Ariz.; Lordsburg, El Paso, Pecos, Abilene, and Fort Worth, Tex.; Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Okla.; Wichita, Kansas City, and St. Louis, Mo.; Terre Haute and Indianapolis, Ind.; Columbus, O.; to Cleveland, arriving at Cleveland airport 2 p. m., Aug. 26.

The object of the race is to aid the development of long-distance flying and is an additional feature of the Exchange Club "Service to Aviation" program of establishing airports and air markers in towns and cities.

Advertising Grows as Community Aid

More Than \$2,000,000 Spent in 1928 in This Form of Publicity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Community advertising in the newspapers of the United States attained the estimated total of more than \$2,000,000 during 1928, it is reported in the monthly bulletin of the American Newspaper Association's bureau of advertising.

Los Angeles topped the list of communities reporting, with \$219,000 spent by the All-Year Club of Southern California. Next in order came Miami, Fla., \$90,000; San Francisco (Californians, Inc.), \$87,000; Oklahoma City (State of Oklahoma), \$52,000; Atlantic City, \$45,000.

Altogether 122 cities reported community advertising campaigns in newspapers, the actual expenditures totaling \$1,514,981 for the year, from which the national estimate was made. This was exclusive, of course, of any community advertising done by individual advertisers, and of magazine advertising. It represented a gain for the year, the bulletin said.

**HAMBURG TO PUBLISH
JOACHIM JUNGUIS' MSS**

Many Important Works Were, However, Lost by Fire

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HAMBURG—The University of Hamburg, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of its opening, has decided to undertake a valuable scientific work, the issue of the works of Joachim Jungius, instead of celebrating with an elaborate festival.

Joachim Jungius was a native of Lubbeck and in 1609 became professor of mathematics at Gossens. After teaching at Rostock and Helmstedt he later became rector at the Akademische Gymnasium at Hamburg. He established a foundation for the continuation of research work and publication of his mathematical studies after his passing. His pupil, Professor Vegetius who was continuing

his work, unfortunately lost many of Jungius' manuscripts in a fire. However, a considerable number of the most important manuscripts were saved and are now in possession of the library of the Hamburg University.

The task of editing the festival book was first delegated to Prof. Adolf Meyer of the Hamburg University, who soon after accepted a scientific appointment in Chile, so he has now been succeeded by Dr. Lemche, librarian at the University of Hamburg.

Public Trustee in Britain Fills Big National Need

Unique Department Administers Funds and Estates Valued at £211,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—One of the most remarkable public departments in any government is that of the Public Trustee of Great Britain. This official will undertake the administration of property and investments in much the same manner as is common to trust company service in the United States. At the end of 1928 the capital value of the funds and land being administered by him had reached the enormous sum of £211,000,000, while the year's income, collected and paid to thousands of minors, dependents and others, reached £10,600,000.

In his report to the Treasury the Public Trustee observes: "These figures seem to constitute a remarkable instance of purely voluntary recourse to the services of a government department. Since the office was first instituted there have been 26,083 cases accepted by it for administration. In recent years there has been a comfortable surplus over expenses and, although fees are low, the Public Trustee reports that he will recommend a further reduction."

This vast sum was administered last year with only five small losses by the trusts, and these were made good out of a general reserve. One case of misinterpretation of a court order and lost £700. Another causing a loss of £352 arose from confusion over income tax payments dating back to 1913. Once again the Trustee has been able to report an almost complete absence of complaints regarding the conduct of the office.

Brisbane Churches Vote Disarmament

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRISBANE, Queensland—After a lively debate, the Australasian Congregational Union Congress, which has been sitting in Brisbane for the first time in 13 years, carried a motion supporting all movements for disarmament and suppression of compulsory military training.

The report on "International Good Will" was adopted, and it was resolved to invite Japanese Congregationalists to the next assembly of the Congregational Union of Australasia.

The Rev. F. V. Pratt moved: "That this assembly record its profound joy and thankfulness that 62 out of 64 independent states of the world have accepted the Kellogg Pact for the Renunciation of War as an instrument of national policy."

CHINA OBJECTS TO AUSTRALIA'S 'WHITE' POLICY

Development of Reciprocal Trade Relations Urged by Consul-General

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vic.—As the world knows, Australia has a very rigid "White Australia" policy. Its boast is that it is 95 per cent British, and the additional 5 per cent contains a small proportion of the yellow races. Japan's protest against this state of affairs has been heard frequently; now a plea comes from China. F. T. Sung has arrived in Australia to take up the position of Chinese Consul-General.

"In certain ways the White Australia policy affects commercial relations," said Mr. Sung. "Australia might, with advantage, follow the example of the United States in regard to China. When I went to the United States in 1901 Chinese migrants were subject to searching examination and inquiry, but now few obstacles are placed in the way of Chinese visitors, and Chinese merchants receive every opportunity to develop avenues of trade."

"The result of this growth of good feeling between the United States and China is reflected in the tremendous increase in American exports to China, an increase of 51 per cent in 1928 over the figures for 1927, the amount being \$166,000,000."

"Why cannot there be closer relations between Australia and China? China wants the leather, wool, wheat, flour, and fruit that Australia produces. My mission is to cultivate friendships and to pave the way to better business and social relations between the two countries."

"It seems rather unfair that even travelers cannot pass freely through Australia. Chinese are law-abiding citizens, and with free trade between the two countries, and the products of Australia well advertised in the East, reciprocal trade relations could be developed to mutual advantage."

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ENGINEERING PROGRESS FORMS NEW ERA

Thus British Mechanicians
at Manchester Explain
Status of Industry

MANCHESTER, Eng.—R. W. Bailey, of Manchester, associate member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, at the annual conference of the Institution held here, said that engineering science was cradled in Manchester and for more than a century a continuity of research has been maintained in the city.

Manchester researches fall into two periods, the first represented by James Watt, the first research worker who succeeded in measuring the expansion of temperature; by Fairbairn, who studied the strength of cast iron; and by Joule. The second period included the magnificent preparatory work done by Osborne Reynolds, who followed Joule in dealing with the behavior of gases, heat transmission, and the condensation of steam.

The new period on which mechanical engineering had entered was taking the form of extensive co-operative research, said Mr. Bailey. This work was represented by the research associations of specific branches of industry, which have been formed and were assisted financially by the department of scientific and industrial research and by the founding by some engineering firms of their own research organizations.

"The coming growth of analytical methods was foreseen by Joule," said Mr. Bailey, "who wrote in reference to his remarkable verification of Sir William Thomson's prediction of the thermodynamic properties of metal: 'To him specially do we owe the important advance which has recently made a new era in the history of science when the famous philosophical system of Bacon will be to a certain extent superseded, and when instead of arriving at a discovery by induction from experiment we shall obtain our largest accession of new facts by reasoning deductively from fundamental principles.'"

Professor Gibson also deplored the loss of time that intervenes between

scientific discoveries and their practical utilization. He believed that the regular publication of a short series of abstracts dealing with these discoveries would do much to bring them to the notice of those interested with a minimum of loss of time.

More than 550 delegates registered at the conference, which the Lord Mayor of Manchester, Col. George Westcott, characterized as the largest conference of the organization ever held.

Delegates to the conference were drawn from all parts of England, Scotland, and Wales and representatives from the United States, India, Egypt, Ireland, Ceylon, and other overseas places were present.

Dispute in India Over Irrigation Projects Settled

Bombay and the Punjab
Agree Not to Draw From
Indus River for 10 Years

BOMBAY.—An amicable agreement has been reached by the Governments of Bombay and the Punjab over apportionment of the waters from the Indus River. Both Provinces have irrigation projects which involve the withdrawal of much water from the river and its tributaries.

The Bombay Government has pointed out that the volume of water which the Punjab proposed to take for the Sutlej Valley and other irrigation areas was likely to have a serious effect upon some of its own projects.

The matter was referred to the Government of India, which appointed a committee of engineers, equally representative of Bombay and the Punjab, with a consulting engineer from the India Government as chairman.

The committee recommended that no further water should be drawn from the main Indus until the gaugings for 10 years more were available, by which time it would be possible to evaluate the effect of withdrawals contemplated. An agreement on other points was also reached, and the report of the committee has been accepted by the Central Government and the Provincial Governments.

Red, Green and Blue Lakes Attract Visitors to the Dutch East Indies

Deep at the Bottom of Worn-Out Volcanos, Their
Vivid Colors Add to the Charms of Picturesque
Isle of Flores

AMSTERDAM.—There are within the Dutch East Indies many regions the beauty of which has been described in glowing words by the pioneers of western civilization in the East, explorers in the service of the government or of natural science. Quite a number of these areas, however, will not be accessible to the tourist for a long time to come on account of the almost insurmountable difficulties they present to modern tourism.

Still there are many places in the archipelago, it is stated in authoritative quarters, out of the beaten track, but nevertheless easily accessible, where those who are willing to forego some of the pleasures and comforts of the ultra-modern hotel will find more than compensation in the charm of exploring little-known beauty spots and in the opportunity of contact with natives that have not yet exchanged the products of their age-old art for those of the modern factory.

One of these places is Flores, an island of the Lesser Sunda group, east of Java. Flores has not as yet attracted many tourists. As a rule, most visitors to the archipelago pass it by. Yet there is on Flores a road, a wonderful road, when the engineering difficulties surrounding its construction are taken into consideration—that crosses the island three times and traverses it from one end to the other. At one point this road is high up in the mountains, a little farther on it drops to sea level; for several miles it is hewn out of the solid rock, in another it passes through treacherous swamps. It continues through fertile upland valleys, and it skirts the barren foothills of the active volcano, Mount Kelud. It clings precariously to a ledge high above the roaring breakers of the open sea and it approaches to within a few miles the serene calmness of the Gulf of Macassar lake.

This strange, of three mountain lakes that lie at the bottom of old volcanos far below their only approach, the ancient crater rim, forms one of the most bizarre spectacles on the island. Not because of the bleak, rugged surroundings, or the steep cliff-like sides of the craters, nor yet the fact that there is only a thin wall of rock between two of the lakes, rising precipitously from their waters, but because of the mysterious phenomenon that one of the three lakes reflects a deep red color, the other a light green and the third a rich blue.

Equally varied as the scenery

through which the road passes are the people that live along its sides. At one end are the Manggarais, a tribe dwelling in large community houses that hold as many as 200 inhabitants. Then there are the Badjauwases in the center and the territory of the Raja of Sikka in the eastern part of the island. In the west and in the south of the island are found the famous giant lizards of Komodo, an almost extinct species that sometimes reaches 10 feet in length. Present its extermination, this lizard is now specially protected by the Government.

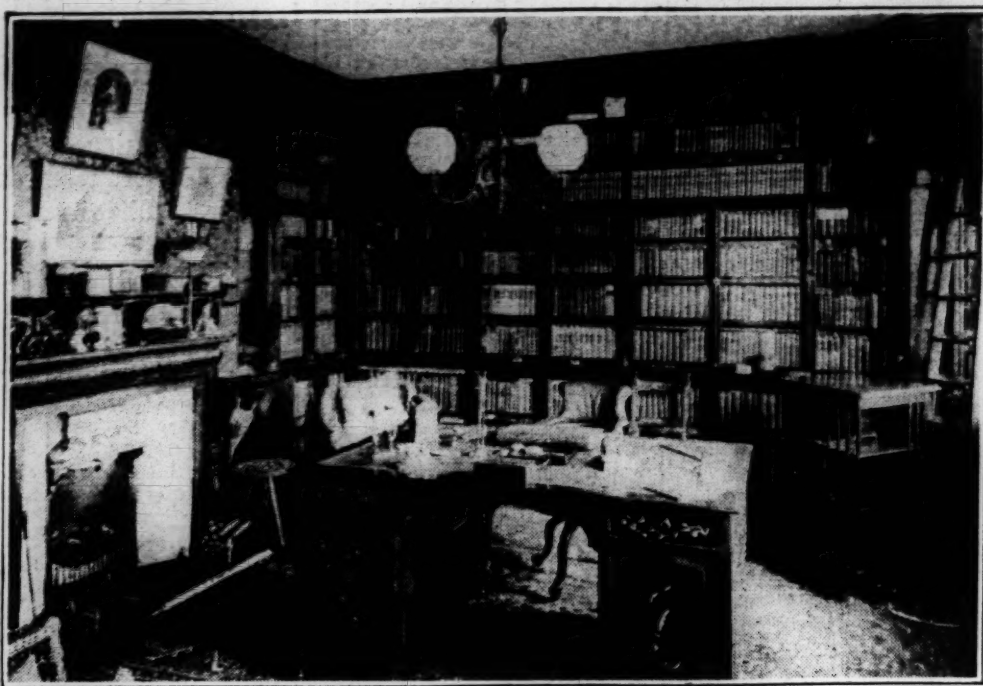
Bulgarians Name Streets and Boulevards After British and American Benefactors

SOFIA.—The Bulgarians have recently manifested in many public ways the gratitude they feel toward the British and the Americans for the part these nations played in the liberation of Bulgaria, the fiftieth anniversary of which they recently celebrated. The village of Krasnoselo, on the edge of Sofia, has just named its main street Boulevard "Buxton Brothers." In honor of a British family which has often rendered important services to the country. A Sofia street also bears the same name.

Recently a well-attended meeting was held in the largest hall in Sofia in the auspices of the graduates of American schools in the Near East, at which distinguished speakers described the services of American and British educators and journalists, more than half a century ago, in the awakening of Bulgaria and in the arousing of world sentiment in favor of Bulgaria's liberation from Turkey. A special number of a monthly periodical here has also been devoted entirely to the contributions of the British and Americans to Bulgaria's recent development, and a book has appeared on the same subject.

One of Sofia's finest streets is named after William Gladstone, and one of the best secondary schools is called Gladstone gymnasium. There is also a Murphy Street, named in honor of a former American Consul in Sofia, Dominic I. Murphy, who helped Bulgaria arrange the armistice at the close of the World War. Other Sofia streets are soon to be named in honor of an American journalist, another consul and a missionary.

Here "Boz" Wrote Many of His Books



Ewing Galloway

Dickens's library in the family home, Gad's Hill, in Kent, England. Gad's Hill is the scene of Fanny's encounter with the "men in buckram" in Shakespeare's "Henry IV," and was mentioned also by Chaucer. As a boy Dickens had seen the "fine house near Rochester," and to satisfy the youthful ambition to live there, he purchased it when he became a world-famous author. Many of the most noted

works of his later years were written in Gad's Hill, including "Great Expectations" and "Our Mutual Friend." It was there that he put the finishing touches on "Little Dorrit," which exposed the evils of the debtor prison system. Trips between Gad's Hill and London furnished Dickens with the material for "The Uncommercial Traveller" sketches, which he began at Gad's Hill in 1859.

IRISH PLANTING TREES ON LAND UNFIT TO FARM

Free State Department of
Agriculture at Work on
Elaborate Scale

DUBLIN.—The growing shortage in timber lends added interest and importance to the efforts now being made by the Irish Free State Department of Agriculture to promote afforestation. As elsewhere, during the war the country was ruthlessly decimated of its trees, and previous to that a steady campaign of prodigality had been pursued for some 20 years.

Nothing had been done to offset the inroads except for some attempts on the part of private owners. As a natural consequence, today Ireland is not only the least wooded country in Europe, but is in serious danger of becoming in a few years' time practically a treeless country.

A forestry act, however, is now in operation which empowers the Department of Agriculture to control the indiscriminate destruction of trees, particularly young trees, by making it compulsory upon land owners to obtain the sanction of the forestry branch of the department before any trees are felled. The trees planted now will not mature for 40 years, and the idea is to preserve the old timber until the replanting has had time to take effect.

Under the afforestation scheme,

USE OF ANIMALS FOR POISON GAS STUDY DECRIED

Anti-vivisectionists Hope
for Government Action
Following Protocol

LONDON.—The use of poison gas in warfare and the torture of living animals in research in connection with it were dealt with at the recent annual conference here of the Council of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, the delegates expressing approval of the "decision of the Geneva protocol of 1925, which pledges its signatories not to use poison gas in warfare, and in view of that pledge urged them to stop at once the torture of living animals at Porton by subjecting them to experiments with poison gas."

The British Union numbers among its officers several members of the British Cabinet, including J. R. Clynes, Arthur Henderson, George Lansbury, Philip Snowden, and J. H. Thomas. The Prime Minister too was formally a vice-president.

Never have anti-vivisectionists had so many supporters in the Cabinet, and there are great hopes that something will now be done to stop the practice.

Dr. Walter R. Hadwen, who was elected once more as president of the union, said that through their branches, which numbered more than 130, and their 20,000 to 30,000 members, they wanted to get at the huge general public. They would refuse to be satisfied with any measure short of total abolition of vivisection. "We do not fight for different classes of animals," he said, "but against the whole practice of vivisection, which is cruel, diabolic, misleading and useless."

The council passed a resolution

"deploring the attitude of a large section of the British press, which declines to give fair or reasonable publicity to reasoned views and statistics on behalf of the anti-vivisection movement, and recording its conviction that such biased and unjust treatment of an important social question is calculated to bring the press, as an expression of public opinion into discredit, and calling upon all responsible organs to give fair publicity to a movement based not upon ignorance and sentimentality but upon true science and moral right and which has the support of many of our greatest leaders of human thought."

Master of Temple Sees Interest Rise in Magna Charta

A Practical Document, Securing
Justice, Not Alone for
Barons, But for All

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—"A large and growing number of men and women are awakening to the idea that Magna Charta needs to be not only remembered but remembered with more intelligence and knowledge of what it was," said the Rev. William A. Draper, Master of the Temple, in his address at the recent annual commemoration of the sealing of the famous Charter at Runnymede. The celebration took the form of a service delivered from a platform decorated with flags including the Stars and Stripes. The charter, continued the Master of the Temple, was the foundation of three great things: justice, liberty and law. Without law, neither justice nor liberty could survive in a nation. So long as England was true to herself and lived by justice, liberty and law, Magna Charta would be remembered.

Referring to the contents of the charter, he said that it began: "Libera sit ecclesia Anglicana" ("Let the Church of England be free"), and it was still being debated what that great word "free" meant. Some people thought that the Church was not free enough, and other people thought it was too free. Stephen Langton had probably in mind freedom of the Church from King John; also that England should get rid of the growing power of the papal legate.

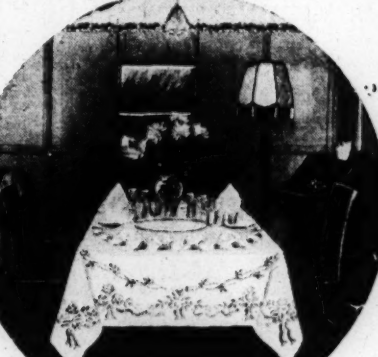
Magna Charta also dealt with the limitation of the power of the Crown and the State over the properties and persons of the citizens of the country. It was a practical document dealing, sometimes by compromise, between one part of the body politic and another, so as to get justice not only for the barons but for the other classes who made up the nation. An interesting point about the famous charter is that, contrary to general belief, it was sealed, not signed. King John could not sign his name.

EUADOR BUYS DANISH CATTLE
COPENHAGEN.—The most recent order for Danish cattle has come from Ecuador. Twenty-four steers have been sent from Hamburg by steamer, through the Panama Canal, a voyage occupying about 40 days. This is the second time Danish cattle have been sent to South America; on the former occasion Brazil was the purchaser.

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Austrians Celebrate Anniversary of Opening of Mountain Railway

Conquering of Semmering Range in 1847 by Karl Ghega and
Associates Regarded as Climax of Heroic Age in
Engineering—Line Still in Good Repair

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA.—On May 17, 1854, the Emperor Francis Josef and the Empress Elizabeth officially declared open the Semmering Railway, which links Vienna with Graz and the Adriatic Sea ports.

In the middle of June of this year, the seventy-fifth anniversary of that event was celebrated throughout Austria, and because of the importance of this achievement in railway engineering, the whole world of technical science has also expressed its great appreciation of what Karl Ritter von Ghega and his assistants were able to accomplish.

The history of the Semmering project is the story of the triumph of the faith and tenacity of a great engineer, who dared to build against all the expert advice and "common sense" of his day, and his success has been described as "the climax of the heroic age of railway building, which, up to that time, had had to struggle with the prejudices of centuries."

In order to appreciate thoroughly Ghega's great contribution to technical progress, it is necessary to keep in view both the nature of the difficulties with which he was confronted, and also the state of railway engineering and mechanical science in general was at that time. The Semmering is the name given to that range of mountains which forms part of the boundary between Lower Austria and Styria and rises in some parts to more than 5000 feet. Cutting across the most important route from Vienna to Graz and on to the Adriatic Sea ports, good roads had been built over many centuries, for it was along these that much of the trade between Vienna and the East made its way.

The Emperor Charles VI, when he reorganized the harbor of Trieste, also converted the then existing mountain path into an excellent mountain road, which, though completed in 1728, is still in existence and known locally as the "Old Road." In 1841, a new road was built to serve the ends of the new railway lines just constructed, from Vienna to Gloggnitz, and Murzschlag to Graz; for no one considered seriously at that time the possibility of covering the intervening Semmering Range with a railway.

Steep gradients had not yet been brought under control, through the powerful mountain engines to be built later. Further, it was not certain that even though the Semmering line could be constructed it would be a paying concern, for as yet, the public did not seem over-enthusiastic

in the use of the train rather than the coach.

But despite all the arguments put forward to the contrary, Ghega was convinced both of the necessity and the possibilities of the new line and ultimately he won the permission of the authorities to experiment with his plans. Fifteen years after George Stephenson's invention of the locomotive Ghega was planning to conquer the Semmering, but his "fantastic scheme" remained unsupported for a number of years. Stephenson's statements as to the maximum gradients for railway curves he refused from his own calculations and experience. In 1847 he was entrusted with the building of this new railway line. Competitions arranged by Ghega resulted in the type of engine built by Wilhelm Anzgruber being accepted, and this remained for many decades the type of mountain engine in common use in many parts of the world.

A brief reference to the work which had to be done before the line was completed can best describe Ghega's accomplishment: 15 viaducts were built, 15 tunnels, the highest of which was for many decades the longest in the world, 118 vaulted bridges with spans varying from 2 to 15 meters and 11 iron bridges. And it may be added, so good was the workmanship put into this railway that even after 75 years' service it is still in a good state of repair.



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PLANES USED TO MAKE MAPS OF FLOOD AREA

Photographs Taken Aloft to
Help in Rehabilitation in
Southern States

NEW YORK—An aerial mosaic map of more than 7000 square miles of territory in the flood district of the Mississippi River valley will be made by the Curtiss Flying Service during the next three months, for the engineering division of the War Department, according to an announcement just made here. The mapping work is a part of the program of flood control work initiated by President Hoover while he was Secretary of Commerce.

The region to be mapped lies on both sides of the Mississippi River and within the borders of five states: Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas. The flying service, which is now in the process of making the photographic survey will fly 50,000 miles in carrying out the project, said W. L. Hamilton, head of the photographic division of the Curtiss Flying Service. Ten thousand aerial photographs will be exposed and three points of each negative will be delivered to the Government-making a total of 30,000 pictures.

The photographs will be taken on each side of the Mississippi River, but will not include the river itself nor the swamp lands immediately adjacent to it. A strip running about 150 miles north of Memphis, Tenn., and 100 miles south of that city will be photographed. On the opposite side of the river the map will show a strip 150 miles long.

The flights will be made by Curtiss biplanes specially equipped for photographic work and designed for the installation of fixed cameras aimed straight down through the floor. They will carry sufficient gasoline to remain aloft for eight hours. Four specially trained pilots and four photographers will be engaged in the work.

"It is estimated that only one day in seven will be suitable, from a standpoint of weather and all other conditions, for aerial photography," Mr. Hamilton said. "There also is a chance in our favor providing that we cannot fly while high water conditions prevail in the river, but no high water is expected during the time of the contract."

The mapping work will start immediately and, under the contract, must be completed in 90 days.

St. Paul Putting \$15,000,000 Into Improvements

(Continued from Page 1)

public works to supply the impetus for stabilizing prosperity, or even of quickening dull times into activity.

The cost will be less than 5 per cent increase in taxes calculated on the present valuation total, and probably an increased property taxes due to increased property values, sponsors of the plan say.

The authorization of the state-of-the-art building recalls that but for a colorful escapade of Joseph R. Rolette, a French-Canadian fur trader, in the Territorial Legislature of 1857 the capital, and the new building might be in the town of St. Peter, 85 miles up the Minnesota River, instead of here.

One Way to Defeat a Bill
A bill to move the capital had gained a majority in both houses, and was assured of approval by the Governor, though contrary to public sentiment. Rolette, from far-off Pembina, now in North Dakota, was chairman of the controlling committee of the Council or Upper House, and so had custody of the official copy of the bill. When the Council sought finally to vote the final passage of the measure, Rolette had disappeared.

For nine days the Council waited in practically continuous session while the sergeant-at-arms searched the city for Rolette. Meanwhile the latter had placed the disputed bill in a banker's safe, and was enjoying a voluntary imprisonment in a back room of a hotel, his hiding place known only to a few colleagues.

He came forth only after the session had ended by a statutory limitation, and there was no further possibility to legislate the capital away from St. Paul.

Historical points are numerous about St. Paul, the older of the twin cities. At the bend of the river between it and Minneapolis stands Ft. Snelling, established in 1819, where a round tower of ivy-grown stone survives among the more modern buildings of the post as a relic of Indian times.

At Mendota the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution have obtained and preserved the house of Henry H. Sibley, Minnesota's first Governor, which he built in 1835, the first stone house in the territory.

In this and a few other ways St. Paul is somewhat of a New England city in the middle West. It is traditionally conservative. Some of its streets wind around like those of Boston so that Seventh Street intersects Fourth Street.

Church spires everywhere punctuate its skyline, and the Irish and German Roman Catholic population is large for a western city. Capital is plentiful; there are old fortunes and families like the Hills in railroad and the Weyerhaeusers in lumber. Savings account averages are more in line with Massachusetts than the middle West.

105-Foot "Skyscraper"
Among the older and more gabled buildings is the Gillilan Block at Fourth and Jackson Streets, whose height of "105 feet to the topmost pinnacle" was one of the wonders of the city when dignitaries from far and near gathered here in 1833 to celebrate the completion of the first of the northern transcontinental railroads extending from St. Paul.

A comparison of the high expectations of that day, with the events which followed, shows a problem of readjustment which St. Paul is gradually evolving.

After the opening of the Panama Canal, producers and distributors in Minnesota found themselves no longer at the commercial crossroads of America but on a peak of transportation costs where they were handicapped in reaching either coast with goods from their fields or their factories. The agricultural situation was no cheer.

But talk of slump was talk without foundation. There was talk of unemployment, but actually St. Paul pay rolls were adding 1000 employees a year. There was talk of empty office buildings, but actually St. Paul had a smaller percentage of office vacancies than scores of cities which considered themselves booming.

There was talk of firms leaving St. Paul, but actually more were coming in than going out, and St. Paul's own capital was launching its share of new enterprises.

From these things the city is finding that it has other advantages besides its railroads to the Pacific. Its more immediate jobbing territory is fertile. And especially its factories have been exceptionally free from labor troubles. While this is largely an open shop, wage levels in St. Paul are said to be as high, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, as the average of 30 other large American cities.

Labor Is Home Owning
Labor here is largely home-owning. Labor Government figures again show a home ownership average of more than 50 per cent in many labor sections of the city. The well-to-do also are strongly attached to St. Paul by their homes. Streets with such tall, overhanging eaves as one finds lining practically all residential streets here are pleasant streets to live on, especially when some of them are such streets as Summit Avenue and Mississippi River Boulevard.

But St. Paul is not content to give up the transportation problem, or leave it as it is. This is largely the work of the Mississippi River harbor line to St. Louis, and seeking a nine-foot channel to take its grain and manufactures to the Gulf.

One financier declared the greatest value of this channel would be to show the people the importance of the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway. Some shippers and railroad men also look forward to a renewal of efforts to establish a competitive rate to Pacific coast points.

Going into air transportation, St. Paul enjoys an advantage almost unique in the location of its municipal airport. This airport lies not five, six or eight miles from the city, as in most cases, but is actually less than a mile, not more than a five-minute drive, from the heart of the business section, the hotel section and the union railroad station.

Laid out on lowlands which are being reclaimed from the river almost directly across from the business center, this airport by the end of 1929 will offer not only a series of asphalt-paved runways from 1600 to 3000 feet long, but also a hydro-plane landing course, a boat harbor, railroad tracks and the possibility of an easy 10-minute transfer from plane to train or train to plane.

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From these things the city is finding that it has other advantages besides its railroads to the Pacific. Its more immediate jobbing territory is fertile. And especially its factories have been exceptionally free from labor troubles. While this is largely an open shop, wage levels in St. Paul are said to be as high, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, as the average of 30 other large American cities.

Labor Is Home Owning
Labor here is largely home-owning. Labor Government figures again show a home ownership average of more than 50 per cent in many labor sections of the city. The well-to-do also are strongly attached to St. Paul by their homes. Streets with such tall, overhanging eaves as one finds lining practically all residential streets here are pleasant streets to live on, especially when some of them are such streets as Summit Avenue and Mississippi River Boulevard.

But St. Paul is not content to give up the transportation problem, or leave it as it is. This is largely the work of the Mississippi River harbor line to St. Louis, and seeking a nine-foot channel to take its grain and manufactures to the Gulf.

One financier declared the greatest value of this channel would be to show the people the importance of the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway. Some shippers and railroad men also look forward to a renewal of efforts to establish a competitive rate to Pacific coast points.

Going into air transportation, St. Paul enjoys an advantage almost unique in the location of its municipal airport. This airport lies not five, six or eight miles from the city, as in most cases, but is actually less than a mile, not more than a five-minute drive, from the heart of the business section, the hotel section and the union railroad station.

Laid out on lowlands which are being reclaimed from the river almost directly across from the business center, this airport by the end of 1929 will offer not only a series of asphalt-paved runways from 1600 to 3000 feet long, but also a hydro-plane landing course, a boat harbor, railroad tracks and the possibility of an easy 10-minute transfer from plane to train or train to plane.

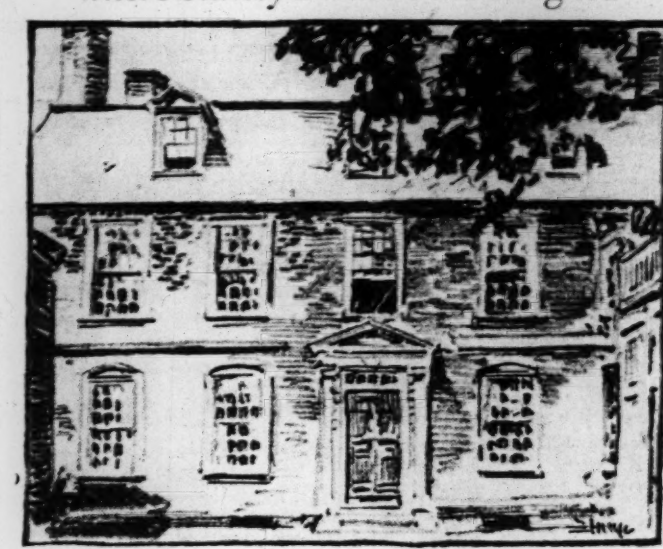
At Mendota the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution have obtained and preserved the house of Henry H. Sibley, Minnesota's first Governor, which he built in 1835, the first stone house in the territory.

In this and a few other ways St. Paul is somewhat of a New England city in the middle West. It is traditionally conservative. Some of its streets wind around like those of Boston so that Seventh Street intersects Fourth Street.

Church spires everywhere punctuate its skyline, and the Irish and German Roman Catholic population is large for a western city. Capital is plentiful; there are old fortunes and families like the Hills in railroad and the Weyerhaeusers in lumber. Savings account averages are more in line with Massachusetts than the middle West.

105-Foot "Skyscraper"
Among the older and more gabled buildings is the Gillilan Block at Fourth and Jackson Streets, whose height of "105 feet to the topmost pinnacle" was one of the wonders of the city when dignitaries from far and near gathered here in 1833 to celebrate the completion of the first of the northern transcontinental railroads extending from St. Paul.

Where Stately Dames Once Reigned



Brick House Built in 1761 by Richard Derby of Salem, and Now Used as Museum.

Fine Old Derby House in Salem Saved to Posterity by Antiquarian Society

The Derbys Were Great Maritime Traders and the House Is
One of Finest Examples of Hewn-Timbers
and Carved Mantles of Its Period

Every week day during July and August, the Christian Science Monitor publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

The Derby House in Salem, set in a neighborhood which has grown shabby, does not give the casual passer-by any indication of its true worth as a complete and beautiful record of its generation.

In 1927 the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities began a campaign to raise funds to purchase the house, which subsequently it did. It had long been allowed to fall into disrepair.

The Richard Derby House, which is of early colonial, Georgian design, stands at the head of historic Derby wharf, and was the first Salem home of this eminent family which achieved prominence during the Revolution and thereafter.

The interior of the house is in good condition and it has been pronounced by authorities as one of the finest instances of the preservation of original, hand-hewn timbers, carved mantelpieces and a fine old staircase. The house is set lengthwise in the rear of two stories at 168 Derby Street and was for 16 years before its purchase by the society owned by a Polish family named Kohn.

Richard Derby was born in Salem in 1712. His father, founder of the family in the United States, had come to Salem within the year to engage in maritime trade. Salem's trade with the West Indies had begun in 1670, the year in which Philip English, a contemporary, later, of the side of Jersey to assume leadership in the shipping history of his period.

The Derby cargoes were largely fish and lumber and his loaded vessels would clear for Dominica or the Windward Islands, sailing through the whole archipelago to search for

a favorable market of exchange for sugar, molasses, cotton, rice and naval stores.

Richard Derby's son Elias Haskett Derby, following in his father's footsteps as a maritime trader, really built the Derby fortune. Elias opened the trade between Salem and China, the East Indies and other eastern countries, and at one time the Derby fleet was the greatest plying out of North America. So it is not difficult to see why Derby is a great name in Salem history.

Earlier, in 1733, Richard Derby lived in a wooden house before he built the brick house, some say for his son Elias, in 1761. The wooden house, a gambrel roof structure, stands at the corner of Herbert and Derby Streets, and the building of a brick house indicates a sharp rise, about this time, in the family fortunes which had hitherto been most substantial.

An especially interesting detail of the Derby house is the four chimneys, set in pairs at either end of the house. This was probably considered a great improvement over the old "central stack" idea. Since the society bought the house it has been restored and opened as a museum of its period.

58-Story Building to Dwarf Library

New Yorkers to See New Sky-
scraper at Fifth Avenue
and Forty-Second Street

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Walter J. Salmon, real estate operator, is to build a 58-story skyscraper at the northwest corner of Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, opposite the Public Library. It is announced. The value

of this plot, which is placed at \$23,000 a front foot, was said to be exceeded only by that of 1 Wall Street, at the corner of Broadway, on which a tax record value of \$30,000 a front foot is placed.

This latest proposed piercing of the New York skyline will be constructed in the setback, or terraced, style of architecture. It will conform in general structural outline to the Lefcourt-National Building at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

No estimate of the cost of the proposed building has been made public. Preliminary plans show it will rise more than 625 feet above the street.

Dairy Interests Unite in American and Foreign Merger

Borden Farm Products Stock
Exchanged for That of
Other Companies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—An immense merger of dairy products interests, including 52 companies which operate in 13 states, Canada, Europe and the Far East, is announced in a letter just sent to stockholders of Borden's Farm Products Company by Arthur W. Milburn, president.

The organizations, which have all been acquired by the Borden company through an exchange of stock, are engaged in the distribution of milk, cream, eggs and poultry and the manufacture and sale of ice cream, cheese, dried milk, butter and sugar.

The companies included in the merger operate in Maryland, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, California, Arizona, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Texas, Missouri, Continental Europe and China. In practically every case, the letter said, except for cash necessary to retire existing bond or preferred stock issues, the consideration in the acquisitions was stock of the Borden Company.

"All companies acquired or to be acquired in 1929 are in the interest of an improvement of existing business," Mr. Milburn said in announcing the consolidation. "The entrance into new territory having marked potentialities, or a further product diversification, all within the dairy industry."

Estimates place the value of the companies acquired by the Borden concern at between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

HONDURAN CONGRESS CALLED
TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (By U. P.)—An extraordinary session of Congress has been called for July 20.

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Binoculars
Are Indispensable Vacation Companions

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OPTICAL DEPARTMENT, FIRST FLOOR

SCHOOL NOTES ON FAMOUS MEN MADE INTO BOOK

Children in Unique Class at
Columbia Give Views on
World Literature

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A critical history of world literature compiled from 100,000 words of notes taken in the twelfth grade of the Lincoln Experimental School of Columbia University, where 15-year-old children read the classics, has been started by Dr. Benjamin Stolper, professor of education at Teachers' College and instructor in English at the Lincoln School.

Dr. Stolper said that pupils in his classes had read for three years masterpieces usually undertaken only in college courses in an experiment to prove whether or not the intelligence of the 15-year-old can appreciate literature of this type.

In the course of the experiment Dr. Stolper seldom lectured to his classes, but acted only as a leader while he allowed his pupils ample opportunity to criticize and comment upon their reading unrestrained. During the class discussions two secretaries took notes which were subsequently checked and filed. Dr. Stolper's volume, which will be published in the Fall, will contain the unedited verdict of the children upon the works of Homer, Confucius, Virgil, Terence, Sophocles, Euripides and a score of other old masters.

Dr. Stolper said he was convinced that his pupils understood what they read and enjoyed literature hitherto considered beyond their comprehension.

The Lincoln School is the experimental school for Teachers College at Columbia University. It has no formal curriculum, no strict departmental organization, and every opportunity is given for the free expression of the child's individual interests and inclinations.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Visit to the Chippewa Indians

By FRANCES DENSMORE

THE sun was shining high above the pine trees when Aunt Kate and Hilda and Harold went to the Indian village. As they walked along the path, they saw many things that they had never seen before. "What a beautiful place!" said Aunt Kate. "The Indians must make their houses of bark and brush, and some live in houses of bark and brush, and some live in houses of bark and brush."

"The Indians must make their houses of bark and brush, and some live in houses of bark and brush, and some live in houses of bark and brush," said Aunt Kate. "The Indians must make their houses of bark and brush, and some live in houses of bark and brush, and some live in houses of bark and brush."

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TOO BIG FOR SNAILS

1. I made a liddle song,
And no one knew,
About a tiny snail
Creepin' along.

2. Beside a giant wall;
It was so wee,
The others passed it by,
They were too tall.

3. I sang my liddle song
Awfully low,
It hid its head, and stopped
Creepin' along.

4. I thought my song would be
Teeny enough;
I never guessed snails could
Be 'fraid of me.

Dorothy A. Lovell.



James, Joseph and the Irish Terrier

By M. F. MOORE

MRS. FOX TERRIER lay in a corner of the garden with her nose on her paw, looking and feeling extremely puzzled. Presently she sat up. "I'll go and consult Mrs. Topsy Kat about this," she said, and trotted through the open door and into the kitchen, where the small black cat was sitting on the hearth rug, washing herself vigorously.

"My dear Mrs. Topsy Kat, I've come to consult you," said Mrs. Fox Terrier from the doorway. "Strange—I wanted to consult you," Mrs. Topsy Kat replied, putting her paw down and looking interested. "Do come and get warm." (It was quite a hot day.)

"Thank you," said Mrs. Fox Terrier, sitting down with her paws in front of her. "I wanted to consult you about my son James's appetite. He's lost it."

"Dear me!" said Mrs. Topsy Kat, looking round the room as though she expected to find it hidden somewhere. "Yes, at least for breakfast. I can't get him to eat anything. He says, 'Just give me a bone, and I'll be quite content.' Most extraordinary. It is, especially when he has such a good appetite for other meals."

"And I was wondering," went on Mrs. Fox Terrier, "if Joseph knows anything about it. You see, they always go for a walk together in the early morning, and that's when he loses it."

"So they do," said Mrs. Topsy Kat. "I'll ask him." She put a little scratch on the fender to remind her. "Thank you so much," said Mrs. Fox Terrier, wagging her tail. "And now, what can I do for you?" she asked politely.

The little black cat lowered her voice to a tiny whisper. "They think here that I am a thief," she said.

Mrs. Topsy Kat's Problem
"Oh, no, that can't be!" Mrs. Fox Terrier exclaimed in a horrified voice. "Why, you've such a splendid character, and just look how well you have brought up all your kittens!"

But Mrs. Topsy Kat answered very seriously. "Well, you see, for some time the morning milk has been disappearing off the doorstep, and they think I've taken it. I know they do!"

It was a very serious matter, and they wondered what could be done. At last Mrs. Fox Terrier said, "I'll ask James about this. He may know something."

So at dinner time Mrs. Topsy Kat questioned her son Joseph about the lost appetite, and Mrs. Fox Terrier asked her son James about the disappearing milk. And, to their surprise, the children were most mysterious, and answered that they would rather not say anything.

"Well, that settles it," said Mrs. Topsy Kat to herself, and she started out to tell Mrs. Fox Terrier that she was sure Joseph had seen the lost appetite, just as Mrs. Fox Terrier was coming to tell her that she was certain James knew something about the milk.

They met halfway, and sat down in the middle of the road to discuss things. "S-s-s-s-s-s," they went for a long time, until at last they decided what to do.

Next morning at 7 o'clock Joseph and James set out, walking in a very careful and dignified manner. They went toward the seashore, and said "Good morning" to all the animals they knew, and altogether they had a thoroughly well-brought-up manner.

And behind them came their two mothers, watching carefully, and feeling very pleased that Joseph and James were behaving like little gentlemen.

When they got to the water's edge, James chased the waves for a time, and Joseph had a fine game with the sword.

The Mail Bag

Peterborough, England

Dear Editor:
This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I like the Children's Page, especially Snubs, Waddies, "The House Next Door," Little Cat, and Animal Town.

There is a beautiful Norman cathedral in Peterborough, also many things used by the Normans and Romans have been found and put in the museum. The Pans around here are said to be the most fertile part of England.

I am 8 years old and I should like to correspond with some English boy in Australia. I have two younger brothers whose ages are 4 and 6. We each have a piece of garden and are busy planting seeds.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School and I have been in two lectures on Christian Science, one at Cambridge and one at London.

I am in the third standard at school and I like geography best of all my lessons. I liked the "Wee Tales of Peace Heroes" and I wish there would be some more.

Jimmy P.

Leipzig, Germany

Dear Editor:
I was very glad to get your letter. It was very kind of you to write to me. I was not born in Germany, but in Siberia. When I was one year old, we went to Berlin, Germany, as my father was German. There we lived four years. I then went with my parents to Eastland, and there I went to school.

When I was 7 years old we came to Leipzig, and we have been here four and one-half years. Now I am 11 years old, and my brother is 18. I go to the high school and the Christian Science Sunday School.

With much love to you and the Mail Baggers,
Dagmar S.

Uvalde, Texas

Dear Editor:
I am 10 years old and I live near Uvalde, Texas. Uvalde has wide paved streets and beautiful parks and plazas. It has a large new courthouse and a beautiful vine-covered library, and a large post office built of brick.

I have a baby sister and an older sister, and we live on a farm of 121 acres. We take The Christian Science Monitor and have found no other paper so interesting. I love the Sundial, In Lighter Vein, a Word a Day, the Children's Page, and I like to work out the puzzles, but best of all, I like the Mail Bag and Snubs. It seems wonderful that the Monitor goes as far as New Zealand and Asia. I should like to get letters from children living there.

I would answer letters in the Mail Bag, but I have found none from girls of my age.

[You will find several 10-year-old Mail Baggers in today's list. Bernice, although she is not from such distant lands as New Zealand and Asia.—Ed.]

They went inside the gateway, and when they reappeared a few minutes later Mrs. Fox Terrier and Mrs. Topsy Kat noticed that James was licking his lips.

"Strange!" they said to each other in whispers, and hid themselves till their children had gone past toward home again.

When they got to the garden gate, the mother animals watched Joseph and James walk up the path to the step where the jug of milk sat on the side waiting for someone to take it.

Then a sudden thought struck them. "Surely our children are not thieves!" they said in surprised and shocked voices.

They hid in the bushes, where they could hear what went on.

Guarding the Milk Jug
"We'll sit here and keep guard," said Joseph. Then there was silence.

"I can't hear any sound of drinking, can you?" whispered Mrs. Topsy Kat.

"Not a sip," answered Mrs. Fox Terrier. They did not dare to peep for fear of being seen.

Suddenly a squeaky voice said, "I know it's very kind of you, James, to eat my breakfast, because I don't care for what my mistress gives me, but I don't see why I can't drink the milk."

"Tisn't honest," said James, "and we're going to guard it."

Mrs. Fox Terrier and Mrs. Topsy Kat were so surprised that they peeped right out. There was Joseph on one side of the milk jug, and James on the other side, and the Irish terrier puppy (who had slipped in unnoticed by the mothers) was in between, trying to reach the milk.

At last, making a sudden dive, he slipped through, and dipping his head into the jug, gulped down the milk quickly.

Mrs. Topsy Kat and Mrs. Fox Terrier were most surprised, and they looked at each other and said, "Well, I never!"

Suddenly the puppy began to squeal and kick. He had been in such a hurry that he had forgotten to fold his ears back, and his head was stuck in the jug. Mrs. Fox Terrier and Mrs. Topsy Kat came out of hiding, and ran to him. They all tried to pull his head out, but it was as tight as a knot.

"Suppose I'll have to stay like this for the rest of my life," he said at last, in a muffled voice.

But presently the door opened, and Mrs. Topsy Kat's mistress appeared. Though she laughed very much, she managed in the end to pull the jug off Irish terrier's head. And he went back to his breakfast, and never told anyone else's milk.

When the other animals had their breakfast, Mrs. Fox Terrier was so pleased with James that she found an extra big bone for him, and Mrs. Topsy Kat was so pleased with Joseph that she gave him a saucer of cream. And both the mothers were very glad that everything had ended so happily, and that their sons had proved themselves to be such perfect little gentlemen.

Key to Puzzle
Answer to Maxie's Mixed-up Maxims published July 8:
"The pen is mightier than the sword."

years old. I love to go to Sunday School.

I enjoy my roller skates, swing, playhouse and picture books. I also like to blow bubbles.

Burlingame is near San Francisco and we live near the new bridge over the bay which is over seven miles long. I like going across the bridge very much, but I enjoy crossing the bay most on the ferryboats as I can feed the birds as they follow the boat. Sometimes we go to Golden Gate Park and I love the animals, birds, fish, and flowers there.

I should like to hear from a little girl who has not started to school. My mother will write letters for me. With love to the Editor and to all the little girls and boys in every land.

Warrensburg, Missouri
Marjorie B.

Dear Editor:
This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 9 years old and in grade 5-C. We take the Monitor and I like the Mail Bag, the Children's Corner, Snubs and Waddies. I also like Maxie's Mixed-up Maxims. We go to Sunday School at First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Warrensburg.

We have a very cute fox terrier that gets in mischief very often. His little nose always tells him when we have ice cream and cake and he always begs for some.

With love to all the Mail Bag children,
Nancy Jane C.

El Paso, Texas
Dear Editor:
This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. We take the Monitor every day, and I love to read it.

We came to El Paso from California and on our way here we took many pictures. Some of them were of the giant cactus. They are full of moisture and when the streams are all dry the cattle get a drink from them, and people have had to use them, too, sometimes, when they were crossing the desert, and had no water to drink.

I am 11 years old and if any girls of my age would like to write to me I will gladly answer their letters.

Okmulgee, Oklahoma
This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 7 years old. I enjoy Snubs and the Mail Bag, and I liked the story called "Willie Williams and Lily Williams Nickname Baby Brother."

Okmulgee is quite a large town and I like it very much. There is a big lake near here called Lake Okfuskee. I enjoy wading and playing games.

I should like to correspond with any girls of my age from any country, especially from across the ocean.

Birmingham, Alabama
Dear Editor:
This is the first time I have written to the Monitor. I am 9 years old, and should like to correspond with any boys anywhere and exchange stamps with them.

When we went to Europe last summer my two brothers and I each threw out two bottles with a letter in them saying in three languages if anyone found the bottle and wrote us about it we would send them something. My brother Bobby got a letter from a boy in England.

I am now spending a few weeks in California, but my home is in Birmingham.

Bozeman, Montana
Dear Editor:
I am 7 years old and I go to the Christian Science Sunday School.

We have two dogs named Jiggs and Spot. Little Jiggs is brown and white and his mother's name is Spot, because she has black and white spots on her. These little dogs are very smart and we have great fun together. I also have two rats. They are pure white with pink eyes and very tame. I feed them with milk, water, bread and dandelion greens.

I should like to write a little boy my age in Germany.

Babylon, L. L., New York
Dear Editor:
A boy here has a talking crow. When he was a baby crow he fell out of his nest and this boy brought him home and cared for him. He can say a number of words now.

I am making scrapbooks of the One-Minute Biographies. I have made two so far, and also a scrapbook of miscellaneous things like Snubs and Waddies and the puzzles. I also kept the picture of President

Hoover and his Cabinet that was in the Monitor on March 4.

I liked the story of Snubs when he went up in the airplane with "The Boss." I hope there will be another one soon. I also like the Sundial stories very much and I am 10 years of age and am in the 5-B grade.

St. Helens, Oregon
Dear Editor:
This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. St. Helens is a mill town on the beautiful Columbia River. There are two large lumber mills, a paper mill, two bag factories and several smaller mills here.

I will be 10 years old next September. I enjoy reading the Monitor. I like Snubs, Waddies, the Children's Corner, the Sunny Hours and In Lighter Vein very much. I like to read the Mail Bag, too. Will some girl please write to me?

Ontario, California
Dear Editor:
This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade at school. I have two brothers and a sister and we go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I read the Monitor every day when I come home from school. I like the Sunset Stories, Snubs, Waddies and the puzzles.

We live on a farm where there is plenty of room to play. Several of us are planning to have a club this summer called the "Helpful Club."

I should like to correspond with girls my age in Europe and China. My hobbies are art and outdoor games.

Barbara G.
[What a nice name you have chosen for your club, Barbara!—Ed.]

At last, when every knot is tied, we take the new red kite outside. And up the hill along the grass where daisies look to see us pass. The kite is dancing to and fro; it feels the wind and longs to go. Now I must hold it very tight. While Elsie runs out of sight. She shouts: I let it go; and there is our red kite up in the air!

It doesn't seem to mind a bit that birds are flying under it. The breezes pull its ears about. I dance and clap my hands and shout.

I dance around the tree, and then I clap my hands and dance again. The branches wave their leaves to see. The kite look down upon the tree. It sails far out above the land. But the cord is fast in Elsie's hand.

JOHN MORRISON RIDER.

Hoover and his Cabinet that was in the Monitor on March 4.

I liked the story of Snubs when he went up in the airplane with "The Boss." I hope there will be another one soon. I also like the Sundial stories very much and I am 10 years of age and am in the 5-B grade.

St. Helens, Oregon
Dear Editor:
This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. St. Helens is a mill town on the beautiful Columbia River. There are two large lumber mills, a paper mill, two bag factories and several smaller mills here.

I will be 10 years old next September. I enjoy reading the Monitor. I like Snubs, Waddies, the Children's Corner, the Sunny Hours and In Lighter Vein very much. I like to read the Mail Bag, too. Will some girl please write to me?

Ontario, California
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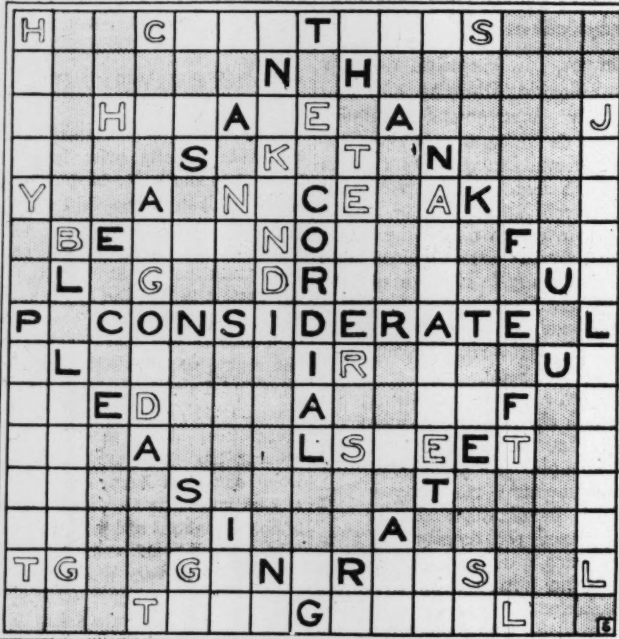
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A "Kind" Word Puzzle



Probably Many Monitor Readers Have Solved Cross-Word Puzzles at Some Time. Here We Have a "Kind-Word" Puzzle. Each of the Words Composing It Being Synonyms of Kindness, or Attributes of a Kind Person. Blackface Letters Form the Words "Pleasant," "Thankful," "Pleasing," "Grateful," "Cordial," and "Considerate." Fifteen Other Words of the Same Sort May Be Used to Fill in the Blank Squares. Each of the Words Said Start or End with a Lightface Letter, but Blackface Letters May Be Found to Compose a Part of the Desired Word. Can You Find the 15 "Kind" Words?

Dicky Thrushling Takes a Ride

IT WAS all because he heard his father say to his dear little speckled mother, "He's cute, our eldest," that the largest of the baby thrushes had such an adventure.

He had only shaken off the last bit of eggshell from his tail a few hours when he began to show his three brothers what he could do. His back was always wide open, and his place in the nest soon seemed hardly big enough for such a very fine thrushling. The nest was in an apple tree which was covered with pink blossoms.

Art News and Comment

Walter Sickert

By FRANK RUTTER

THOSE artists of the "subject" school, who have brought the "subject" into the picture, and who have made it the center of their art, have been the most successful in the history of painting. For almost every one of these artists, the subject is the center of their art, and the subject is the center of their art. For almost every one of these artists, the subject is the center of their art, and the subject is the center of their art.

It is a portrait, and it is a portrait of a man. It is a portrait of a man, and it is a portrait of a man. It is a portrait of a man, and it is a portrait of a man. It is a portrait of a man, and it is a portrait of a man. It is a portrait of a man, and it is a portrait of a man.

A Dickens Parallel
For Mr. Sickert could no more spend his genius on painting contemplations of objects grouped together because of their interest in color and shape, than could Dickens write a novel because of his interest in the human mind.

The retrospective exhibition of Mr. Sickert's work now being held in the Leicester Galleries comes at an opportune moment. A reaction against what Katherine Mansfield described so aptly in one of her letters as "the painting-mongers" is all over the place. The "subject" picture, which has been out of favor many years now, and considering to what depths of fanaticism and sentimentality the genre descended at the height of its vogue in the nineteenth century, it is all the more welcome.

But Mr. Sickert has never needed any of these things. He went on painting his famous Camden Town "Interiors," his brilliant dark-toned commentaries on everyday life in the lower middle class, "third-floor back" of North London, whether or not the critics and cliques approved. And it is evident to anyone who has eyes to see that the "subject" itself was his inspiration, that it fascinated him, and that the human element, the people he observed and sketched was never for a moment overlooked by him.

He was not merely interested in arrangements of light and shade, in exploiting a particular color-scale or such artistic "shop." The dingy rooms of these—the almost submerged classes, their cheap furniture, bedraggled hats, the garish music halls they visited in Saturday nights, their outings in noisy family groups on bank holidays—all this apparently sordid material yielded a rich store of impressions to the artist.

Fort Ticonderoga

The Museum is open from May 1st to October 31st and contains a most interesting collection of relics of the Revolutionary War. Paintings, engravings, manuscripts, weapons and uniforms.

Lunches and tea are served in the Tea House at the entrance to the Fort.

Fort Ticonderoga-on-Lake Champlain New York

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by R. C. Sherriff
by R. C. Sherriff

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ENGRAVED FINNISH CRYSTALS



Noteworthy Examples of Craftwork at Abo Fair. The Bowl Has Been Presented to the King of Spain.

famous "Ennui" which now enriches the walls of the Tate Gallery, and its two brilliant precursors, "Home Chat" and "Hubby at Home," the three of which, taken together show us the progress through marriage of a stocky "petit bourgeois" and his spouse, and than which no written record could be fuller and few plays as vivid.

Abo's Seventh Centenary
Commemorated in Crystal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ABO, Finland—A beautifully engraved crystal bowl was recently exhibited at the fair held in Abo in celebration of its seven-hundredth anniversary. The bowl, which is valued at 150,000 marks, is the work of the old-established Karhula firm. It employs 2000 men and exports 90 per cent of its glass.

It took three men four months to engrave the bowl alone. The cover took three months to execute and the saucer one month. This beautiful specimen of the glass-workers' art was presented to King Alfonso at the Barcelona fair, where it was also exhibited.

Argentine Architecture

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUENOS AIRES—Throughout Argentina in general, and Buenos Aires in particular, new buildings spring up every day with an amazing rapidity and the one-time provincial city with its low storied Spanish houses is disappearing before the rush of modernity. Style, however, is in its early stages and as yet there is little or no true national architecture.

The Argentine Pavilion for the Rio de Janeiro Exhibition, and has made the plans for many of the important public and private buildings in Buenos Aires and Rosario. He is also an eminent art critic, and his writings on the subject of architecture are always characterized by that elegance and precision which are the hallmarks of everything he undertakes.

"The Sap" as Acted
by Duffy Players

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
SAN FRANCISCO—At the President Theater Henry Duffy Players present "The Sap" by William Grex, staged and directed by Ferdinand Munier. The cast:

William Small.....Taylor Holmes
Edward Mason.....Allen Conner
Jane Mason.....Emily Lowry
Kate Carson.....Helen Kiehl
James Belden.....Ben Taggart
Felix.....Thomas Mack

Though the best and lovable is the "sap" whose "big ideas" never turn out quite as he had expected. When he invents shoe polish it eats the tops off shoes; used as stove polish, it dissolves metal, but in the end it proves of unexpected commercial value.

Mr. Holmes has that delightful willingness to make himself ridiculous, which gives conviction to his buffoonery. In "The Sap" he portrays a rôle which gives ample room for his talent, yet never does Mr. Holmes lose his sense of sympathy for William Small is one of those all-time rare individuals that place friendship and good will above pride and temper, and he extracts a maximum of enjoyment from life while living upon

Prints by Laura Knight

PERSONS who have not followed the work of Laura Knight during the last five years will be astonished and keenly interested by a new phase of expression manifested in her etchings and aquatints. Whereas her paintings had often been romantic, her recently made prints are realistic, or shall we say veridical. A large variety of these etchings and aquatints are now being shown at the Scherree Studios, 665 Boylston Street, Boston.

Many of the subjects may be identified as distinctly related to the theatrical themes of Degas. Not that Mrs. Knight's work is in any sense derived from the French master of the ballet, but that the material is similar. There is in her work little of the stark, detached art that marks a Degas study. Rather does one feel that the English woman has a warm liking for these "ladies of the ensemble" off duty, and not looking their best. There is a sardonic verity about Mrs. Knight's approach that is altogether devastating in a field that is often prettified by presenting the dancers as animated dolls.

Mrs. Knight's subjects are all human beings, whether making a "quick change" between scenes or putting the finishing touches on a leisurely makeup. Her aquatint, "Dressing Room No. 2," shows an artist's feeling for "live" qualities of pose, as well as a feminine delight in the textures of flowing and be-

trally Argentine; rather is it Peruvian where this very ornate and distinctly handsome style of architecture flourished during the last half of the eighteenth century.

Ultra-modern architecture has as yet few exponents in Argentina, and it is Señor Christopherson's firm belief that it will never be accepted as it has been in Germany, Denmark, Holland and some parts of France. Instead a time will come when Argentina will make use of a modified form of modern architecture which will best suit her needs, the exigencies of the climate and the formation of the landscape. Then, declares Señor Christopherson, it will be quite time enough to talk of a national architecture. At present agreement as to what is the type of architecture best suited to Argentina has not been reached.

Señor Christopherson designed the Argentine Pavilion for the Rio de Janeiro Exhibition, and has made the plans for many of the important public and private buildings in Buenos Aires and Rosario. He is also an eminent art critic, and his writings on the subject of architecture are always characterized by that elegance and precision which are the hallmarks of everything he undertakes.

Other features that contribute to the impressiveness of the group taken as a whole are the archaic simplicity and restraint shown in the treatment of the shawl-like drapery, and the solemnity of the pose and massiveness of the construction. Perhaps the group would have gained in attractiveness if Mr. Epstein's idea of what is beautiful conformed more nearly to generally accepted canons of taste, but it is impossible to be certain of this. At any rate, a remarkable piece of sculpture has resulted from the present combination of face, form, grouping and linear design.

Alberto Sciarrett, pianist, and Joseph Hislop, tenor, will make a six weeks tour of the larger cities of United States this winter. During the latter part of the four-year concert tour of the world which Mr. Sciarrett has recently completed, he and Mr. Hislop appeared together before audiences in Europe, South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia.

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Pennsylvania Museum's Year

PHILADELPHIA—The record attendance of almost 1,000,000 at the new museum, the unprecedented number and size of gifts and the beginning of the museum's educational program were among the major accomplishments summarized in the report just made by Fluke Kimball, director of the Pennsylvania Museum, of the past year's activities.

"On March 26 the museum at Fairmount had been open to the public one full year," Mr. Kimball stated.

"The attendance in that period was 939,450. Including Memorial Hall, which is also operated for the city by the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, the total attendance was 1,194,426.

This record attendance has been achieved despite the fact that only one-sixth of the new building is open. The average monthly attendance since March has been 70,000, showing that there is a strong public interest in art, as displayed at the Philadelphia Museum, rather than curiosity alone."

Gifts to the Pennsylvania Museum during this period approximate \$2,500,000, ranging in size from six cents from a public school child to \$350,000 from the General Education Board.

"The large sums received by gift," Mr. Kimball said, "go a long way toward enabling the museum to meet its obligations to the public and to the State. The museum is now in a position to acquire the most important objects of art and to carry on a program of public educational work and of co-operation with industry."

Among the important acquisitions which these gifts made possible are listed the following: A twelfth century Burgundian cloister and a facade of the same period by an anonymous donor, a seventeenth century Dutch room by Edward W. Bok, a Louis XVI room by Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, an English Tudor room by William L. McLean, a Venetian room from the Soranzo Palace, Venice, by Thomas J. Dolan, H. Yale Dolan and Clearence W. Dolan, a fifteenth century Italian room given in memory of the sculptor, Howard Roberts, by members of his family, and a German room once occupied by Napoleon given by Henry Dörfinger.

Other acquisitions included a Beaufort tapestry by Mrs. J. Horace Harding, in memory of her husband, a collection of 700 pieces of English woodcarving by Mr. and Mrs. Roland L. Taylor, a collection of prints by Mrs. Charles M. Lea, and a French Renaissance chimneypiece by Eli Kirk Price.

"A comprehensive beginning has been made on the educational program," Mr. Kimball said. "In addition to the 77 lectures given during the fall and winter months by instructors in the museum's school of industrial art, at Pine and Broad Streets, there was inaugurated in March a series of public illustrated lectures given at the new museum by nationally known experts in various fields of art. In co-operation with the public school system a schedule has been carried out where the students have visited the museum in groups accompanied by teachers trained in explaining the meaning of the exhibits at the museum."

In conclusion, Mr. Kimball emphasized the immediate needs of the museum. "If the museum is to continue to hold the place it has won, an adequate endowment must be given to perfect its educational staff and to double the size of its curatorial staff. For this an endowment of \$4,450,000 is needed."

"In addition, far-visions men and women must make available a substantial purchase fund endowment. Collections now coming on the market as a result of the war," he said, "offer possibilities for purchase which probably will never be equalled again. To study the works in these and permit a wise selection, we need to supplement our force of curators. The staff of the museum and the works of art in its permanent collections are in the final analysis the chief measure of the institution's usefulness. It is estimated that an additional endowment of \$11,000,000 is needed if the Philadelphia Museum is to compete with the other great museums which have received endowments far in excess of this amount."

The director also stated that almost all of the period interiors needed for the principal exhibition floor had been obtained and that he expected work on installing them would proceed rapidly in the fall.

Mrs. Flora Lion's London Exhibit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Mrs. Flora Lion's latest portraits are on view at Barbizon House, together with a number of her landscapes and flower paintings. A portrait by Mrs. Lion has usually been found occupying a place of honor "on the line" in recent Royal Academy Exhibitions. This year it was the group of the two debutantes, the Misses Essex and Valerie French, daughters of Field Marshal Viscount French—and a very pretty picture the artist made of them, blending into subtle harmony delicate flesh tints and the high sweet colors of her young sisters' silken frocks.

The general effect of the walls at Barbizon House is very pleasing, the hanging of one wall in particular being most satisfactorily thought out. In the center was a white and green portrait of Mrs. Frank Schweb, the flower charm of which was subtly emphasized by the two fresh and dainty flower paintings hung on either side of it, "Mauve Tulips" and "White Tulips." The color scheme of the three paintings taken together rings the changes on whites of varying brilliance, the delicate green of tulip stems and leaves (which reappears in the background and in the cross-embroidery on the skirt in the center painting), and the addition of the pale mauve of the tulips in the second flower painting (which is connected with the two others by its lavish display of green), brings exactly the variety of tint into the whole scheme which any combination of such tender greens and unsullied whites demands.

The portrait of the artist and that of her husband, Mr. Frank Schweb, which were hung one on each side of this group of canvases, finish off the wall most satisfactorily. In both of these exhibits a peculiarly beautiful gray is the main color note, and there are touches of velvety black added which deepen their general tone and bring rest to the eye.

Mrs. Lion's landscapes included souvenirs of a holiday by the Italian lakes, "Evening" on Lake Maggiore, and a view over the same lake from the grounds of the Villa Federa at Baveno, are records of loveliness.

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OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

D. K. MOE WINS WESTERN GOLF

Defeats Gilbert H. Carter on Thirty-Seventh Hole

by 1 Up

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Donald K. Moe, Portland, Ore., will wear the crown of western amateur champion for the season of 1929. In one of the greatest matches ever witnessed by a gallery at a final of this tournament, now in its thirtyeth year of competition, Moe defeated the champion of Nevada, Mo., the captain of the University of Missouri golf team, Saturday, 1 up on the thirty-seventh hole.

With the Christian Science Monitor against him at the eighteenth tee, 1 up against him in the afternoon round, Carter put an iron to the right of the green, while Moe slipped into a sand trap. Lifting the ball from the sand, Moe overran the green and was shy of the hole with his second shot. Carter, however, when Carter was down in 2, Moe taking a 4.

Carter Drives Into Trees

Starting the playoff on the extra hole, Carter drove his ball into the trees and had to shoot a provisional second shot. Moe was about 35 yards

short of the green. The crowd was not permitted to look for the ball among the trees. At the conclusion of the allotted five minutes the ball was spied against a bush in an unplayable position. Carter was 15 feet from the flag with a down hill lie on his third, while Moe was a foot or two closer to the right.

After measuring the putt for several minutes the Nevada boy putted, but the effort was a bit unsteady and the ball refused to drop. The Portlander was in with his first putt, and the match was over.

Appearing hopelessly beaten in the first half of the championship 36-hole final, Carter made a remarkable rally

in the afternoon round. The Missourian was 7 down, the University of Oregon star, Pacific coast champion, just toying with his opponent. Carter, showing a complete reversal of form, kept cutting at Moe's lead, and on the thirteenth green squared the match for the first time.

Continuing his brilliant rally, Carter went into the lead on the fourteenth. Moe laid him a stymie, which Carter pitched over and sunk for a 1-up advantage. At the fifteenth, Moe was in the rough with his tee shot, and his second was off the edge of the green.

near a trap. He made a good recovery three feet from the pin and sank his putt for a 4, when Carter missed a short one that made the match all even. On the sixteenth, Moe's drive was better than Carter's and the latter missed a short putt to lose the hole and become 1 down again. The seventeenth was halved and Moe was still 1 up.

After an 80 in the morning, 10 strokes under his brilliant stroking opponent, Carter displayed excellent form from the outset on the first nine, shooting a 32, three strokes under par. His opponent was flashing his usual brilliance, except on the putting carpets. The summary:

**WESTERN AMATEUR GOLF
CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round**
Donald K. Moe, Portland, Ore., de-
feated Gilbert H. Carter, Nevada, Mo.,
1 up.

Aircraft Beacon

Bringing Security to U. S. Aviators

Fog or Other Adverse Weather

Conditions Are Overcome by New Invention

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — A new era of regularity and safety has been

"This beacon system marks out an inevitable but infallible course along

which aviators can fly regardless of fog or other weather conditions," they point out. An occasional glance at the indicator of a small receiving set tells the pilot whether he is following the course or how far he has deviated from it.

also lacked is being supplied by the radio beacon; it keeps the pilot on his course and tells him his distance from airports without miscalculations caused by velocity and direction of winds.

Installation of an inexpensive re-

ceiving set in the airplane is all that is needed for the pilot to benefit by the beacon system. The Government meets the heavy expense of the ground equipment. The Department of Commerce has begun purchase of apparatus to make a number of installations at main airports, it is

announced. It is also made known that two additional models of receiving sets, incorporating several features not included in present apparatus, will become available in a short time.

A beacon system capable of throwing signal beams along 12 different

air routes at various angles has been set up by the Bureau of Standards at College Park, Md., and is found to be giving satisfactory results. At present the bureau is investigating the best use of beacon systems to assist landing at airports during a fog. New developments make it possible

NEW YORK SOCIALISTS
NAME WOMAN SHERIFF

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—New York County has its first woman candidate for Sheriff as the result of the nomination to this office of Miss Pauline Newman, author and labor organizer, by the Socialist Party. The office, paying \$15,000 a year, is

exceeded only in remuneration by the district-attorney and the surrogates. It is \$5000 more than that received by the lieutenant-governor. Miss Newman is a Socialist of many years' standing and has been an active organizer in the interests of the Women's Trade Union League and

the International Ladies' Garment
Workers' Union.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

Local Classified

Pillar of Nation's Economy Edifice Menaced, Expert Tells Legacy Club

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vic.—J. T. G
acting Mayor of Newtown and Ch
well, addressed the Legacy Club
Geelong recently on the position
agriculture—particularly wheat pr
duction—in Australia, and as on
who had been connected with the
industry for more than 30 years
he was accepted as an authority on
his subject.

and exclusively in this country by the American Aeronautical Corporation at their New York Seaplane airport at Port Washington, L. I. One of these planes is the L. P. Williams and Captain Yankee 75 which is being used for a long and unsatisfactory flight. The return flight this Savoia-Marchetti flying boat made to prove the practicability of the overseas flying, not in spite of the fact that it was a very spectacular flight, but in return, safer hops made in a ship designed and built for passenger

r. Gill said that the rising tide of production costs was threatening the

In the Dominion, no inkling of what those recommendations will be has been divulged by the three commissions. They will now have to cope also with the results of their hearings at Ottawa, at which other important points regarding international relations in broadcasting were brought up.

Various organizations pointed out that propaganda from the United States, especially of an advertising nature, was becoming too great, that it should be countered by the erection of powerful Canadian stations when

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entral Park. Colin blows
a merry crowd of hun-
entertainers gathers
O'More's festive board
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times to break

Philco Hour group.
Theaters, and waffles cannot
be eaten, the atmosphere of
the party is more at-
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Miss Jessica Dragon, Mary
Walter Preston, Mary
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with a 4 p. m.
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wonderful
melody the rest
Re-Hill male qu-
orchestra
"Broadway Melodies

On the inner side of the central section of the barrel is a slot through which a shaft and bearing deliver power from the piston rod to a spiral groove around a large cylindrical shaft through which runs the propeller shaft.

The opposing pistons and rod connecting them are cast in one unit. At the center of the piston rod is attached the bearing shaft, which acts as a cam in the spiral groove. As one piston compresses and fires immediately after the completion of the power stroke of its mate, giving a shuttle-like action.

production costs was threatening an important pillar in the economic structure of Australia, and that wheat could not be produced here satisfactorily over a period of years under existing conditions at the present overseas values.

Australian standards of living were costing the producer too dearly, and he had no way of passing the cost on to his customers. When his ship he looked into the mill or the warehouse for a reward for his labors based on the prevailing conditions. He also looked to the State for the tariff protection.

In the past other industries received, search had succeeded in countering the growing cost of production by maintaining the maintenance in other methods of Australian standards and conditions, by promoting better labor-saving machinery.

The aid of research must again be

difficulties," he said. The cost of production must be reduced by the services, particularly the regulating of the tariff to enforce economy and efficiency in all protected industries. Somewhere between the point of production and the point of market, influences are at work which add at a great primary industry upon which Australia's prosperity and credit largely depended and to which people looked for the development of the country's land resources is threatened with a serious crisis.

The Cost of Flying

WHAT does it cost to operate an airplane? With hundreds of new planes being bought every month, and a rapidly increasing number of business men and individuals purchasing planes for their personal use, this question becomes very pertinent.

Ryan Aircraft Corp.

of the popular Ryan
mam, a six-place luxuriously
cabin plane has carefully
total operation has carefully
number of users over a long
of time. It has been found that
of operating this type of
when used 50 hours a year
is to 23 cents a mile. This
cludes all expense, such as
ation, figured at 55 per cent
on the plane and 33-1/3 per
the engine, pilot's salary at
per year and bonus for flying
ash, liability, fire and tor-
urance, hangar rent.

a full load of five passengers is carried, the cost per mile for the passenger, amounts to less than one cent per mile, or considerably less than the operation cost of a medium-sized airplane. When the plane is used for 500 hours a year, the cost of the plane is proportionately less. The operating this type of plane compares with an expensive automobile in which comparative repairs are found.

SAVING COUNTRY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The emigration of
Belgium is becoming
in 1927 33,000 left for
an additional 20,000 Belgian
to France every
year. The reduction of
passage tickets on the rail-
roads is becoming more and more
attractive to men to work in the
United States.

It is a shortage of 5 per
cent in Belgium and in some of
the neighboring countries.

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Associated Press				
1	1.00	2 Pilot Radio Tube	214	21
2	1.00	3 Pinney Boxes new	284	29
3	15	4 Electric E R 150	294	30
4	15	5 Powder/Allex new	314	31
5	15	6 Powder/Allex new	314	32
6	17	7 Prudential	411	41
7	17	8 Prudential	411	42
8	17	9 Rainbow L Pd A	44	43
9	17	10 Rainbow L Pd A	44	44
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3	Western P&L, pt. pf.	89	
4	Western P&L, pt. pf.	90	
5	Southern C.	93	93
6	Southland Royalty	17	17
7	Sowers	17	17
8	Standard Gas & Trs.	17	17
9	Standard Oil Co. B.	47	47
10	Span & Grand	47	47
11	Standard Brands	37	37
12	Standard Oil Ind.	106	106
13	Standard P. & L.	106	106
14	Standard Steel	106	106
15	Stein Co. Prop.	203	203
16	Strassers Roth St.	21	21
17	Stearnsburg Car.	32	32
18	Stutz M.	32	32
19	Stutz Int.	32	32
20	Tampa Corp.	37	37
21	Tenney & Gold	31	31
22	Tenney & Gold	31	31
23	Tenney Oil	84	84
24	Thermoid Co.	14	14
25	Thermoid Co.	14	14
26	Third Nat. Bk. of Ind.	110	110
27	Third Nat. Bk. of Ind.	110	110
28	Trans. & Trs.	14	14
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6	Gas Imp Pts.	54	216	276
1	Un. Pic. & Pw A.	54	526	53
1	Un. Asbestos	362	362	301
1	Un. Engr. Prod A.	491	491	48
1	Un. Fin. & Inv.	132	132	133
1	Un. Foil B.	132	132	133
16	Un. Freight n.w.	95	95	93
1	Un. Lumber	77	74	75
1	United Stores A.	173	173	171
2	Un. Van A.	164	164	161
26	Un. Vert. Ext. Perf.	164	164	161
1	Utah Apex Min.	14	14	14
1	Utilities Equities.	31	29	3
6	Un. U.S. Steel	28	28	28
1	Un. P&L B. Ind	37	37	32
2	Utility & Ind	37	37	32
1	Vacuum Oil	34	34	34
1	Vic Fin.	119	119	119
1	Walker Mines	4	4	4

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FOREIGN BONDS					
P. 58	91	83	87	83	
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Pw 61	28	94	94	94	
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Factual sales, 93.					

With Their Eng-
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...STIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
...Some interesting
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Minimum space only. Rate 30 cents a line for four lines. An advertisement measuring 10 lines must call for at least two insertion rates are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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Home, and all other points of interest. See
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FOR SALE—Adirondack, N. Y., camp
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some Alaska, some white, bedroom
bathrooms, furnishings; full kitchen equi-
pment; rustic outside furniture. Can be
used on present grounds, which includes
two small cabins, parking ground, rest to
Loon Lake Hotel Co.; good reference
required if renting ground, or equip-
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lawn; handy to
settle estate, \$3500.
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bath; closet; run-
Riverside 6179.
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tomorrow
may be Rainday.....

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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

THERE never was a day that did not bring its opportunity for doing good, that never could have been done before, and never can be again.

—AXON.

Odds and Ends

Thirty-Mile Canal

The new "30-mile canal" recently opened in Dawson County, Neb., was designed to irrigate 15,000 acres of corn and alfalfa land. The canal was financed at a cost of \$350,000, the money being furnished by 121 farmers of the Platte Valley. Neither State nor Government aid was asked, and no bonds were issued.

Taxi Fares

A New York taxicab executive stated that a cab must take in at least \$22 a day in order to remain in operation.

Canned Goods

Approximately 5,000,000,000 cans of food are consumed in the United States each year.

Consulates

A recent survey shows that 61 nations maintain consulates in New York City.

Cloud Altitude

The highest altitude at which clouds have been discovered to float is approximately 10 miles above the earth. It is said that only cirrus clouds reach such heights.

Russian Suffixes

The terminations "off" and "et" in Russian names signify a grand-son or descendant. The "itch" or "vitch" means a son. "Ski" is of local origin and refers to the city.

American Illiteracy

According to the latest available figures, there is one illiterate person to every 24 people in the United States.

Paper Brick

One of the latest uses for paper in the building brick, invented by a Serbian sculptor. It is said to be waterproof and fireproof.



Olaf

(From New York Sun)

JUST before they launched the new motorship Sud Americano in the shipyard at Kiel, Germany, a gray cat which had been watching the ship admiringly, walked up the gangplank and announced that he was ready to sign on as an A. B.—able-bodied seacat. He became by this promptness the first member of the ship's company.

His mates, mostly Swedish and Norwegian sailors, liked him from the first and named him Olaf.

When the ship left Germany a few days ago for New York on her maiden voyage to be delivered to her owners, the South American Steamship Company, Olaf was, of course, on board. He took up his duties—keeping a weather eye out for rats at once and increased the affection felt for him by his quiet, cheerful attention to his work. He took his meals in the crew's mess and always washed after eating.

On July 2 the ship was plowing her way swiftly through a calm sea, 800 miles east of New York. Capt. Thorbjorn Botjar was on the bridge and, glancing down, he saw Olaf standing up in the bows, peering over the cutwater.

He was off duty and presumably getting a breath of fresh air before returning to scurvy the holds.

Flying fishes were leaping from the sea, startled by the rush of the great ship, and sailing through the air like pebbles made to skip across a pond. It was a fine day, and Olaf was fascinated. He could not take his eyes off them. Suddenly a flying fish popped up from just beneath him and sailed right under his nose. Olaf jumped.

Captain Botjar saw him shoot out into space. With one bound he reached the engine room telegraph and rang on it the order: "Stop!" To the quartermaster standing at the wheel he shouted the equivalent of "Starboard your helm!"

Seventeen thousand tons of steel ship, hurtling along at 20 miles an hour, swerved from the course as the wheel was put over, and the ship, with engines stopped but still holding her momentum, described a long circle and slowly drifted to a stop.

"Man overboard!"

Chief Officer Anderson and six men jumped to the work boat, hanging ready in its davits. They were lowered away and touched the water in less than 60 seconds after Olaf hit it. But it was no easy thing to make out that tiny speck in the sea. Calm as the sea was, they were obliged to row around for 20 minutes before someone's sharp eyes at last saw Olaf's head. He was swimming desperately. Then they bent their backs to the oars and were alongside him in a jiffy. The chief officer himself hauled him in, dripping, three parts full of salt water.

In no time at all Olaf sat up and drew a deep breath. "Nice work, men," he said gratefully, or cat talk to that effect.

In Lighter Vein



"What's she singing?"

"It sounds like Mendelssohn's broken-spring song."

Obeying Orders

The young and keen police officer was being shown over his new night beat by the sergeant. "Pay attention to the limit of your beat. Now, get along with it." The young constable set out and was not seen again for a week. When he did show up at headquarters, the sergeant demanded furiously where he had been.

"Ye remember that red light?" asked the bobby.

"Well, that was a moving van bound for Newcastle."—Sporting and Dramatic.

The Motto

Colton tells of the head of a certain college at Oxford who, on being asked by a stranger what was the motto of the arms of that school, told him, "Dominus Illuminatio Mea" (The Lord is my light).

But he also candidly informed the inquirer that in his private opinion an appropriate addition might be found in these words, "Aristoteles meus tenebras" (Aristotle is my darkness).

Approximate

Teacher: "Who was the King of France during the Revolution?"

Confused Student: "Louis the Thirteenth—no, the Fifteenth—no, the Fourteenth—no, the well, anyhow, he was in his teens."—Jail Record.

Saler

"Poetry should be written on one side of the paper only, shouldn't it?" asked a young versifier.

"That depends on the poetry," replied the editor, wearily. "Lots of it shouldn't be written on either side."—Peterborough Examiner.

The Children's Corner

The G. O. G. Club Has a Garden Party

THE day of the party had arrived, and the garden was a riot of color. The garden, you must know, was Miss Joyce's room in the Kent Public School in a big crowded city. An unusual place for a garden party, do you think? But not at all, when you know that the members of the G. O. G. Club were the little girls of Miss Joyce's class. Wherever you find a Garden of Girls, there, surely, is the best of all places for a garden party. There were roses in pink, white, and red, and yellow. There were violets in blue—or perhaps they were bluebells, who



Over the Garden Wall Flower-Faces Were Smiling at You From Little Frills of Colored Paper.

knows? There were daisies and buttercups and brown-eyed Susans. There were red clovers and little white lilies—or were they stars-of-Bethlehem? The fun of a Garden of Girls is that you can be one flower one minute and another the next, but the garden keeps on blooming all the time.

It was the very last day of school year, so, although it was only 11 o'clock in the morning, everybody could go wherever he wanted, and it seemed as though everybody wanted to go to the garden party. Such a crowd there was about the gate (the schoolroom door)!

At last the gate was opened and the waiting guests filed in, one by one, and up the garden path to Miss Joyce's desk which had been moved away off to the farthest corner of the room. The garden path was bordered with corks shells—really clam shells, you know, scrubbed white as snow, and gleaming like pearls. (Wasn't it nice that the father of one girl kept a fish shop?) Back of the

cockle shells little girls were smiling in a double row, and as you went along the path, all at once they began to sing softly:

"Miss Mary, Miss Mary, How does your garden grow?"

And Miss Joyce's voice answered from the corner:

"With corks shells and corks shells, And fair maid all in a row."

Spread out on Miss Joyce's desk were gay packages of flower seeds, and if you had only one cent you could buy some seeds, so that you might have a garden for the summer, even if it was only in a tin can on the window-sill.

Then you looked around and saw that in the next corner of the room there was a bed of roses (girls, of course), and every rose had honey to give you—pieces of candy wrapped in yellow paper. So, like bees and butterflies, you took the honey and paid your money, and moved to the other side of the room. There you saw a stone wall. It was really a piece of gray muslin with stones outlined in white chalk. And over the top of the wall flower-faces were smiling at you from little frills of colored paper. So that, although there were really Esther and Laura and Mildred, they looked like Violet and Daisy and Rose. Katharine and Stella and Natalie were the image of Pansy and Myrtle and Iris. And last of all, little Susan had blossomed into a gay meadow Lily.

While you were looking and looking, the "fair maid" sang "Miss Mary" again, and Miss Mary herself, who was really Miss Joyce in a flower dress and garden hat, picked up a little watering can and a pair of scissors and watered the flowers peeping over the wall—only the water wasn't wet! How everybody laughed when she turned up Violet's face, and snipped off Daisy, so that it disappeared behind the wall!

It was such a lovely party! The guests sat for a long time and listened to the singing of flower songs that sounded sweet as silver bells. When the party was over you found two "fair maid" standing at each side of the gate who gave each guest a little artificial buttercup for his buttonhole. If you wanted to, you could put some money in her little basket. And, of course, if you had any you wanted to, because you knew that all the money was going to buy flowers to give to some people who hadn't any and who couldn't come to the party.

If we have no money Let us give our honey—Like the happy flowers, Smiling through the hours.

One Minute Biographies.



Who: LOUISA M. ALCOTT.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: The American author of that children's classic, "Little Women," dear to the hearts of young people the world over. She was born near Philadelphia, where her father was at the time teaching in a Quaker school; but when Louisa was a baby the family moved back, first to Boston, then to the nearby village of Concord, where the Alcotts established themselves at "Orchard House." Even then two centuries old, the farmhouse became the setting for that family life so humorously, so poignantly recorded in the pages of "Little Women." For, as its author once said: "We really lived most of this book, and if it succeeds, that will be the reason." There was never the least doubt as to its success.

There was one youthful period of Louisa's career when she yearned to go on the stage; but "Marmee" had other hopes for her second born, and Louisa satisfied her craving by writing several plays. Literature came naturally to this young woman who had grown up in close association with the Emersons, the Hawthornes and others of the Concord group of intellectuals. Her first story, written when she was 16, she sold for \$5; but it was some years before her writing brought in any substantial sum, and during the interval Louisa taught school or took in sewing. Finally her work was sought after by editors, and the publishers began to notice her rising abilities.

Louisa never intended to write "Little Women," on the contrary, there is evidence that she was rather bored with the whole task, undertaken only because her publisher demanded "a girl's book, and the sooner it is written the better." Yet it was "Little Women" which brought her fame and moderate fortune, making prosperous the later lives of the author and her family. Other books Miss Alcott wrote, other children's books as well as essays and letters of a more mature nature. But it is because of the half-fictitious, half-real lives of Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy that the gravel path leading to "Orchard House" is still trodden by many thousands of eager feet, large and small.

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THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue of the Monitor and in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What train averages 66 2/3 miles an hour? — *World's Great Capitals* — 20

2. What percentage of federal taxes does New York State contribute? — *Editorial* — 20

3. What is regarded as the longest stretch of railroad track without a curve? — *Odds and Ends* — 20

4. In building a house, which is the cheaper, an exposed chimney or a concealed one? — *Home Building and Gardening* — 20

5. What volume of Poe's is worth \$10,000? — *Home Forum* — 20

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Wings That Stay Up

ROARING through the skies for ten and a quarter days—eclipsing by an astonishing margin the previous records for sustained flight—the Angeleno has presented a new challenge to the aeronautical engineer. Loren W. Mendell and Roland Reinhardt, circling their airplane overhead for more than 19,000 miles, have brought aviation to the point where days instead of hours are the measure of men's ability to remain aloft. The next step is the development of a type of aircraft power which will make such accomplishments possible without the necessity of refueling.

Aviation authorities have long looked forward to the development of a new fuel or application of existing fuels which will greatly increase the range of aircraft. The recent endurance flights, so greatly advanced by the performance at Culver City, Calif., indicate that flying can make its best contributions in the conquest of tremendous distances. It is possible that the improvement in the technique of refueling, and the development of commercial systems for its application, may greatly advance the present limits of practical flight. But refueling, at its best, could not compare with the possibilities of an airplane which could obtain similar results upon the basis of its own power.

Only a few years ago it was believed that the Diesel engine was far too heavy for use in airplanes. This type of motor has numerous advantages. Among them the cheapness of fuel oil as compared to gasoline and the smaller amount of fuel which would have to be carried. Engineering refinements during the past few months have resulted in a practical Diesel for airplane use. Although there is no immediate possibility of replacing the gasoline engine, the development of this new source of airplane power is a likely outcome to be watched with interest.

Perhaps the first real airplane duration flight should be credited to Wilbur Wright, who flew above France for nearly two and one-half hours in 1908. The dynamic progress of aviation in the two subsequent decades affords the promise that the achievement of the Angeleno may be equaled by an airplane that will not need to refuel.

Needless Age Limits

TWO views, from as diverse points of vantage as that of Dr. John J. Tigert before the recent convention of the National Education Association, and that of Henry Ford in an interview in the July Ladies' Home Journal, have perhaps a closer connection than is at first apparent.

Dr. Tigert, former United States Commissioner of Education, in speaking before the Atlanta meeting, pictured progress in adult education as resulting in a phenomenal growth and interest in education beyond the years of formal schooling. In his opinion, grown-up America's increasing inclination to go back to school is one of the present outstanding phases of educational development. The desire to learn, to progress through unfoldment of new ideas, has been commonly regarded as belonging to forward-looking youth, for whom achievement is, necessarily, ever ahead. The fact, therefore, that large numbers of adults are seeking to broaden their mental borders, shows a hopeful youthful-mindedness in preparing for greater usefulness as well as for an increase in culture.

The intent of education is, manifestly, to draw out the individual, youth or adult, to help him to find himself, and to express his ideals or his abilities in useful activities. The system of education hints no age limit in development, and consequently in increased usefulness. Indeed, readiness to learn is an attitude which should carry the individual forward throughout his days toward constantly greater service.

From quite another angle, and yet in virtually applying to industry this theory of usefulness according to gain in knowledge and in experience, Mr. Ford expresses the belief that an age limit is not necessary. He regards experience as an asset which cannot wisely be penalized; and he also points to a common error of belief when he says that age does not result from the passing of years, but from the tendency of persons at a certain point to "stop trying; to let themselves be old."

There is, as he sees it, no problem of age, since mature judgment and enduring success come, usually, not in early years, but with experience. The real problem is to get people to use the best that is in them; to appreciate and embrace the morality of accuracy in all work. The youth is educated, or trained, as the case may be, with the goal of achievement constantly held before him, achievement which is possible only through experience gradually attained. The demand that experience must be gained before an individual's services can command any considerable commercial value is, certainly, not logically consistent with the later demand that, because a certain number of years have passed in the attaining of experience, he must, as a consequence, give place to less experienced workers, in a continuous cycle of struggle between experience and inexperience.

"Anyone," says Mr. Ford, "who keeps on learning not only remains young but becomes constantly more valuable." It is interesting to note that this view corresponds with a state-

ment which Mrs. Eddy made many years ago. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (page 246) she has written: "Except for the error of measuring and limiting all that is good and beautiful, man would enjoy more than three score years and ten and still maintain his vigor, freshness and promise. . . . Each succeeding year unfolds wisdom, beauty, and holiness."

And now adult education, which leads to greater usefulness, is beginning in its own way to refute the belief in the necessity of an age limit. Readiness to learn, added to experience, not years, few or many, should measure the continued usefulness of the world's workers.

Specific Versus Ad Valorem Duties

THERE are gratifying indications that the assurance given in behalf of President Hoover to the effect that he, owing nothing to the representatives of special interests for his nomination and election, and having therefore come to the White House unincumbered by political debts, would be independent of those who otherwise might influence legislation, was well founded. In virtually every previous revision of American tariff duties, whether by a Democratic or a Republican Congress, particular schedules have been dictated or insisted upon by wealthy contributors to the campaign funds of the victorious party. In many instances where the Chief Executive has been of the political faith of the dominant party he has permitted himself to be influenced, sometimes against his better judgment, by the wishes of those to whom he deemed himself indebted.

Fortunately, in the present instance, with a division between the Senate and House as to the economic advisability of making material changes in many of the existing schedules, there is being manifested, particularly in the Senate, that same quality of independent thought regarding the tariff which the President himself displays in all his deliberations and decisions on matters affecting public policy. While the hand of the machine and its manipulators is seen in the House bill drafted by the Ways and Means Committee and passed on to the Senate with the approval of the lower branch of Congress, it is gratifying to observe that in the Senate, backed by an increasingly strong public sentiment, there exist those with foresight and courage enough to challenge the program which had been arranged.

Two of the principal schedules regarding which differences exist are those covering wool and sugar imports. Against the objection of persons and newspapers in many sections of the country, it is proposed to increase tariff duties upon sugar imports, regardless of the fact, as has been shown in previous discussions of the subject, that a heavy additional burden would be placed upon millions of American consumers that a few producers might be benefited.

In the last sixty-two years, it appears, there have been seven revisions of the wool schedules. It is now proposed to make another revision. Despite the fact that but 35 per cent of the wool consumed in the United States under normal conditions is produced at home, there is not, it would seem, a popular demand for free wool. The flocks supply, in addition to wool, food equal in value to 63 per cent of the cost of the animals grown. So there is at least an indirect benefit to the public in subsidizing the industry.

But it is insisted by those who oppose the tariff proposed by the pending Hawley Bill that the practice heretofore followed of levying a specific duty upon wool imports be abandoned and that these duties be levied on an ad valorem basis. It is argued that the duty of thirty-one cents a pound, without reference to value, results in indefensible variations and in duties of such high ad valorem equivalents that they operate as a virtual embargo on coarser or lower-priced wools. Specific instances are cited to show that in the application of the specific duty the result, in importing scoured wool sold at the London wool auctions, has been the imposition of duties equal to 54 per cent if computed on an ad valorem basis.

The opportunity is now presented, while the Hawley Bill is being considered by the Senate Finance Committee, to adjust the inequalities complained of. It is apparent that the present schedule, in actual operation, is not designed to benefit the vast majority of the American people.

"Walking Shadows" in the Congo

ANew understanding of the amazement and eagerness of an audience seeing the movies for the first time is depicted in a letter from C. R. Stegall of the Belgian Congo, in the heart of Africa. Mr. Stegall is connected with the Carson Industrial School, which is operated by the American Presbyterian Congo Commission.

In this letter, from which the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., quote, Mr. Stegall tells an unusual story of a motion-picture theater in the Valley of the Kasai. A night in the dark of the moon is selected for the performance because in the tropics the moonlight is so brilliant as to seriously interfere with the showing of the pictures. The stage is outlined by two palm trees, between which is stretched a sheet sufficiently thin to allow the pictures to be seen from the back side as well as the front. In fact, Mr. Stegall says that far more people see them from the back than from the front. From the back the titles will, of course, appear reversed and so cannot be read, but none of the audience can read English, and so the titles are as intelligible from one side as from the other.

The audience of natives sits on the grass. It reaches far back into the jungle. Five years ago these people had never seen a motion picture. When the first one was thrown on the screen it meant nothing to them; it seemed to them to be simply a maze of shadows walking on the sheet. They called them "walking shadows," and the name has clung to them since. However, when Mr. Stegall was able to show them a film depicting animals which were familiar to them: a baboon, an elephant, a lion, a dog and a crocodile, they quickly recognized these familiar objects and, with this as a basis, they learned to "see" the pictures.

Another unique feature of Mr. Stegall's motion-picture shows is that he is very careful not to advertise them. This is to prevent the

whole countryside from turning out on a given night and causing a stampede, as has occurred occasionally. Mr. Stegall feels that his audiences are now ready to understand pictures of real educational value, such as will tell them stories of the great world beyond their jungles.

Cows to Cars

TRENT STREET, Boston, over which cows once strayed in their wanderings from the now historic Common to adjoining pastures, is at the present time providing municipal authorities with a major traffic problem. So great has the travel over this thoroughfare become that it is proposed to make it permanently a one-way street.

Protests from merchants along this avenue have brought students of local history into the controversy with evidence that Tremont Street furnished the townspeople with traffic problems a century or more ago when this ancient thoroughfare became at times seriously cluttered with cattle, carriages and carts, to the great annoyance of the people of that day.

In 1832, in order to relieve congestion and facilitate travel, it was proposed to extend Tremont Street to Roxbury, but similar objections to those now made were submitted, and it was some time before they were overcome. It was said of the extension that it proved "a great relief to Washington Street, which up to that period had been crowded with country teams."

Though traffic officers were unknown in those days, undoubtedly there were times when constables were called upon to exercise their authority in straightening out the tangles into which a cluster of easygoing cows can throw vehicular traffic. The push-carts, too, often were a source of traffic congestion early in the last century. Of the traffic rules, which were confined largely to the Common, one of the first stipulated that "no dry cattle, young cattle or horse, should be permitted there, and that only seventy cows and Elder Oliver's horse should graze, under penalty of a fine."

The Doughnut Through 400 Years

NEWS comes from abroad that bakers throughout France are making ready to celebrate the quadricentennial of the doughnut. Four hundred years ago, it appears, the first doughnut, predecessor of the innumerable host of doughnuts that has since come and gone, came to enrich the world with its temporary presence. The news does not bring information to American readers relative to who made that doughnut, but it does at least suggest a tradition, subscribed to by the majority of French bakers, that the event occurred in 1529 and is to be incorporated in the glory of France. Presently the doughnut crossed the Channel, and then the Atlantic, so that three nations are now united in sympathy by the quadricentennial. One is reminded also of Anglo-Saxon indebtedness by the present centenary of the bus in London. Mr. Shillibeer, who started the first London bus in 1829, was inspired by the Enterprize des Omnibus, which had started the preceding year in Paris.

Neither the modern bus nor the modern doughnut very closely resembles its ancestor. The original doughnut is said to have been shaped somewhat like a crescent. As everybody knows, a crescent has no hole in the middle. Throughout the United States a doughnut without a hole in the middle would hardly be regarded as a doughnut. It would be interesting to know who invented the hole; but this change in the personal appearance of the doughnut is of minor importance to the genealogist, and, in the perspective of 400 years, a mere episode in the history of the doughnut. One may even philosophize, having heard that there is a present tendency to make the hole smaller in order that the doughnuts may be more snugly packed in containers. One sees the hole in the doughnut as perhaps a symbol of expansiveness at a time when there was room enough for everybody and everything, and again as a symbol of contraction as the problem of room enough for everybody and everything became more pressing in present-day civilization.

The bus, on the other hand, continues to expand. The first bus in London, one reads, had a capacity of twenty-two passengers, which was sufficient for the needs of an 1829 city; the larger population of a modern city needs larger buses, and the necessity of getting more and more humanity into one package for transportation runs parallel with the desirability of getting more and more doughnut into another.

One hopes to hear more about the celebration of the French bakers. Any quadricentennial is impressive; the doughnut, in this sense, becomes four times as important as the bus. There will, of course, be orations on the doughnut. A proper memorial (if such is not already in place) should mark the site of its first home. Quadricentennial doughnuts should be freely distributed to the populace.

Editorial Notes

From almost anything in street wear to evening gowns for women and from plus fours to silk hats and swallow-tails for the men appears to be the accepted wear for airplane flights nowadays. Which recalls the time, not so far distant, when the correct rig for women on an automobile tour was an enveloping linen duster, goggles and a voluminous veil which streamed like a homing pennant behind the wearer. For men it was a linen duster, goggles, cap and gloves. The airplane is following the lines of progress.

Another answer to the claim that the younger generation is not what it used to be may be found in the fact that 200 Boston pre-high school pupils recently took the examination for admission to high school of 1853, passing with a clean 100 per cent record. Of those taking the examination in 1853, only 80 per cent passed.

Allowing for the collectors' zeal, may not the tenfold increase in price of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hoover's "Georgius Agricola—De Re Metallica" be due partly to growing appreciation for them?

Reducing the time of transcontinental crossings by days used to be the ambition of automobilists and railroad engineers. With the airman it is a question of hours.

In the Days When They Walked Mary the Elephant

THE Twenty-four-Hour Man of the circus sat gingerly on a chintz-covered divan in the very modern hotel lobby and reminisced, a little wistfully, I thought. "Yes," he said, with something solely Texan in his speech, "I recollect when we went out ahead a little billposting cart we called the baker's wagon, with two of the blackest, earnest mules hitched to it ever you saw; when it came time for the show to move of a midnight, the boss went out long the road in a buckboard and they walked Mary the elephant down the road, twenty-five, maybe thirty miles to the next town. Twenty-five, thirty miles ain't anything to an elephant. No, sir."

These remarks made it seem that the circus has come a long way to these days of five rings, and 1800 people fed three times a day, and four sections of twenty-five cars, each seventy feet long, to move the circus from town to town. Custom has made the circus synonymous with spring in the East. And the East forgets that, out of seven months and a half, the circus plays all but eighty-eight days of nothing but one-night stands, and that in the West and far West, and this year clear to the Pacific coast and in the South, midsummer and fall are "circus time."

We had been sitting there in the hotel lobby, the circus press agent, the Twenty-four-Hour Man and I, poking about among bits of circus history and custom as children pick over jackstraws. The Twenty-four-Hour Man knew most, for he has been with the Ringling Circus for twenty-nine years, and back of that, he was out with wagon shows, before any wagon showman had reason to cultivate a healthy contempt for the elegancies of a Madison Square or a Boston Garden or de luxe travel for circus performers in staterooms designed for them by eminent decorators.

The things that turned up in the conversation were only snatches, but they make a patchwork to show something of the circus of the past. And the peg to hang them all on was the change in transportation methods for the circus. There are only a couple of wagon shows left now. "But," said the Twenty-four-Hour Man, Willie Carr by name, as everyone who has read Ed Norwood's book knows, "it is something to have gone through, been with a wagon show." A wagon show never played anything but one-night stands, to audiences of 1000 or 1200. A wagon show in the old days had twelve performers. Three were clowns. There were seven pieces in the band. If you were in the act you also took your turn at waiting on table in off moments; you drove a few stakes now and then and helped give its significance to the old phrase "double in brass."

Being a Twenty-four-Hour Man with such a circus as Ringling Brothers, and Barnum and Bailey's, is a good job, but evidently once a wagon showman, always, in a little secret corner of your heart, a wagon showman.

"The side show of the one-ring circus," the Twenty-four-Hour Man mused, "was Mary the elephant, and a camel, a zebra, two monkeys and a snake. You could see it for twenty-five cents. And if the dinner gong clanged when you were just ready to drop a post into a hole, you dropped the post as it was blazing hot and ran for the table. M. L. Clarke & Sons is the oldest of them. . . ."

"Is Clarke's still doing business?" the press agent inquired.

"Sure. My, yes. Yes indeed," said the Twenty-four-Hour Man.

In the old days the circus folks knew the folks that lived in the towns where they played. Certain sections turned out with flattering display to greet certain performers. To some extent that is true now. For instance, when the circus was in Worcester this year it was a great

day for the boomerang throwers and certain among the Wild West girls, because, to the girls, Worcester was home, and to the boomerang throwers, Worcester was the home of a number of friends of their own nationality.

The night before the show arrived in Worcester it had played in Schenectady. As soon as the evening show started in the New York city cook tent, the horses and the menagerie were loaded on the first section of the train and started over the road, for the next morning, in Worcester, there must be no waiting for breakfast, nor must the canvas men lack canvas to go to work with. The blacksmith shop was aboard the first section, too, because you can't haul canvas if the horses cast shoes.

The second section was made up as soon as the audience had departed after the evening performance; a section carrying the big top, the stringers, the jacks and props, and the rigging of the aerialists. The third took out the grand stand, the pole wagon, the last of the animals, and all the people concerned therewith. And in the fourth section, the one with cars divided into four sections to provide staterooms for families, with bathtubs, and ice boxes, and grand pianos and radios and tables that, at night, are beds, full-size beds, the "acts" traveled, spending the first hour or so on the road, before turning in, cooking little suppers on gas plates in their own staterooms, perhaps playing a game of bridge or doing some darning and mending.

For two of the eighty-eight days this year, not included in the one-night stands, the circus was in Montreal. It is a queer and involved business getting the circus in and out of Canada for four performances.

For two weeks before the four sections of the circus train travel, overnight, across the border, the counselor of the circus is engaged in making the manifest without which the circus will not pass the customs. The manifest itemizes, literally, every stick of circus equipment, including the belongings of its performers and the toys of its seals, monkeys and other pets. Perhaps no man ever wrote a stranger or more closely detailed book, and the manifest is handed to the customs officers just as a great fat book, filled with information that can't be skimmed over, but must be read and checked.

What does the Twenty-four-Hour Man do? Armed with tremendous capability, great shrewdness, and a calm philosophy, he arrives in town ahead of the show, looks over the lot, does something about it if it is marshy in spots or given to offering too much hospitality to sudden rains; he interviews the man who supplies the horses and elephants and other animals with feed, and generally lends an air of authority to the advance arrangements. It is he who can afford to smile with polite negation when people complain that a circus takes more money out of a town than it fetches in, because he is the one who knows that, before ever the circus ticket men sell a ticket, \$3000 has been spent for food supplies among the towns merchants, and he knows about numerous other little items that don't make the circus a liability to the town.

"Yep, circus business has changed some," sighed the Twenty-four-Hour Man. "Four strings of all-steel cars, each car seventy feet long, and ninety-three cars in all, don't seem much like the days of the buckboard and them mules. I don't know; there's something about both of them to like; I liked bargin' around with the little wagon show, under the stars at night, or in the pouring rain, along the open road, knowin' someone was behind, walkin' Mary the elephant. There's something I like about this, too; dunno what it is; circus people always say that. I guess I'll go to bed. That lot had a mud puddle in it today half as big as the Big Top. Got to go out early in the mornin' an' see if it has to be mopped up." J. M.

Notes From Geneva

GENEVA
OPPOSITE the entrance to the International Club at Geneva, which incidentally is the headquarters of the American Committee of the Geneva Institute of International Relations, and a favorite rendezvous of American visitors, is a scene of desolation and at the same time of considerable activity. The club windows face across the street to the rear of the American Episcopal Church, and the trim greenery which used to fill the space between church and palms has given place to the yawning foundations of a new parish room, which it is expected will be completed about the end of the year. The foundation stone was laid by the Rev. Nathaniel S. Thomas, bishop of the American Churches of Europe; the pastor of the church, the Rev. Everett P. Smith, and the pastor of the English Church, the Rev. David F. McCready, assisting in the ceremony. Among the documents sealed into the stone were a Bible, a prayer book, a list of persons whose gifts had aided in the construction of the new edifice, and a copy of the Geneva religious weekly, La Semaine Religieuse. The new parish room will be nearly as large as the church itself and will be in the same Gothic style. The church was constructed in 1877 and the first stone was laid by a former President of the United States, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

Speaking of foundation stones, it is hoped that that of the new Secretariat of the League of Nations will be laid during the Assembly of the League in September. One of the effects of the removal of the Secretariat to the Ariana Park will be the displacing of the small zoological collection which has occupied one side of the ground to be taken. The suggestion is made that the animals shall be placed in the Bois de la Batie on the other side of the town, where there is a large open space, standing high among trees, and an artificial lake, which would lend themselves well to the purpose. If this were done it would be a pity not to use the opportunity to extend the collection and make it more in keeping with the importance of Geneva as an international center. Possibly an appeal to the members of the League of Nations would result in their sending specimens of their fauna, which it would be of great interest to collect at this spot.

Basel has long had an excellent zoo, due in the first instance to the munificence of one of its citizens, and Zurich is now about to set up a collection. From the point of view of the rising generation such a possession is a valuable educational asset, and students in the art schools are enabled to make animal studies. Unfortunately, Geneva is only now beginning to get on its feet again financially, and is not in a position to follow the example of Zurich, which has allotted \$30,000 toward the new enterprise and has placed at the disposal of the local zoological society a large portion of the forest of Zurichberg, which will permit of future extensions. If governments would send gifts to a League of Nations Zoo, however, Geneva might soon have a collection worthy of the name.

An interesting gift has been made to Geneva recently by some citizens of Toledo, O., who presented an enlargement of a photograph of the American delegates to the Alabama Conference of 1872, to be hung in the Alabama Chamber of the Town Hall, Justice Waite, a former citizen of Toledo, was one of the group. The Alabama Chamber has a double claim to remembrance. The Convention of Geneva, establishing the fundamentals of the International Red Cross, was signed here in 1864, and in 1872 the Arbitration Tribunal met in the same chamber to settle the "Alabama Claims" which originated during the American War of Secession. During the war, the southern states, not being able to use their fleet owing to the blockading of their ports by the naval forces of the northern states, ordered vessels to be built secretly in England. These vessels, flying the flag of the southern states, nearly ruined the commerce of the Northern States. The most famous of them was the Alabama, commanded by Capt. Raphael Semmes, whose portrait hangs in the Alabama Chamber, who captured sixty-seven merchantmen and fishing boats. The Alabama was sunk in a fight

with the northern states frigate Kearsarge on June 19, 1864. After the war, the United States claimed damages against the British Government for the loss of trade through vessels built in England, and by the sentence rendered on Sept. 14, 1872, England had to pay the sum of \$15,500,000 in compensation. Americans visiting Geneva are always shown the Alabama Chamber and the various objects of historical interest it contains.

Geneva will soon be able to offer visitors the attraction of a visit to another historical building, for the Municipal Council has just taken the decision to purchase the house known as the "Délices," where Voltaire came to live in 1755. The house and grounds are in a district on the outskirts of the city which is rapidly being built over, and the property had, in fact, been purchased for building purposes. There was a general outcry, both in Switzerland and abroad, and the Geneva Council has certainly taken a popular decision in saving the place from destruction.

Voltaire himself described the "Délices" as "the palace of a philosopher with the gardens of Epicurus—a delicious retreat." Here he received illustrious guests from all over Europe, and in the annex to the villa, arranged as a theater, comedies were played by the most celebrated actors. "Tancrède" saw its origin there, and it was at the "Délices" that Voltaire wrote "Candide" and other masterpieces. Today, the old house has lost much of the charm it then possessed. The building itself remains among a few ancient chestnut trees, but it cannot compare with the handsome domain where Bonaparte and other distinguished visitors were received. Nevertheless, the house and park, which are to be opened to the public, will be worth a visit, and an open space will be saved in the midst of the spreading tentacles of the city.

The surrendering by the League of Nations of the lake-side properties which it was unable to utilize in exchange for the Ariana site, will provide a splendid extension of the park of Mon Repos, but the property is not being taken over until the beginning of September. Meanwhile the bathing place at the Perle du Lac, which was arranged last summer for the use of the staffs of the League of Nations and International Labor Office, and which it was thought would not be available this season, is still in use, much to the satisfaction of the staffs concerned. The city fathers are strongly opposed to this spot being maintained as a bathing place after the property becomes public, as they consider that the new bathing beach on the opposite shore, which is to take the place of the "Eaux Vives Plage," will meet requirements. Splendidly arranged beaches for sun and lake bathing are springing up all over Switzerland. Lausanne and Montreux have excellent establishments of this kind. The latest to be opened, however, is that at Lugano. This is situated in the Bay of Cassarate, between Lugano and Castagnola. There is a red wooden construction containing 200 cabins, and next to these are the pavilions for shower baths.

Coire, or Chur, the capital of the Grisons, has inaugurated a new museum. The building stands in a fine old park. The big hall on the ground floor contains natural historical collections of the Canton and two beautiful reliefs of the Grisons and the Engadine. Mineralogy and geology are well represented. Various kinds of stones and crystals found in the different mountains of the Grisons are exhibited in glass cupboards. The first floor has collections from the "National Park." There, the visitor is attracted by fine birds of prey, wild animals, insectivora, and an interesting collection of eggs. The department of botany is well furnished. But the most striking sight is the arrangement of the big groups of bears, capricorns and chamois placed in the middle of the large room. The wall is decorated with a remarkable painting of the "National Park" by the artist Giovanni Giacometti. This represents a beautiful Grisons landscape, surrounded by the mighty mass of the Dolomites, shining in a soft sunset glow. This very impressive work of art displays marvelous colors and is in perfect harmony with the atmosphere of the hall.